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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 27TH SEPTEMBER.

WE HAVE BEFORE US the proceeding of the Asiatic Society for August last. We observe that a reference was made by Dr. W. Munroe, Fife, Scotland, as to whether mention is made of Leprosy in ancient Hindu books. His questions were as follows :

1. Can the time at which mention is first made of Leprosy be indicated approximately ?
2. Is it when first spoken of mentioned as a disease then common all over India, or is there any *indication of its having been imported from the West ?*
3. Are any of the books from which the Susrutas is compiled as old as 1300 years B. C. and are the notices in regard to Leprosy contained in these very oldest parts of the work ?

I am inclined to think from my inquiries on the subject, that leprosy was originally a disease of Central Africa which has spread and is still spreading wherever constant and continued human intercourse has been or is carried on.

My reference to the time 1300 years B. C. has of course reference to the Exodus of the Israelites.

P. S. I would be very grateful for any references to translations into English or French, likely to be available in this country of Hindu works, referring to leprosy.

These questions were referred to Babu Rajendralala Mitra, who has recorded the following answer :

" I regret I cannot answer the first question of the Doctor categorically. Taking Susruta to be 400 B. C. (this date is Wilson's, I take him to be two centuries older) we must look for the date of Charaka whom he quotes, in the sixth century B. C. Susruta professes to record the lectures of his tutor Dhanvantari, and very sparingly quotes his predecessors ; but his chapter on Leprosy is founded on Charaka, as Dr. Munroe will easily perceive by comparing Hesseler's translation in Latin (published at Leipzig) with the enclosed (from Charaka, which I have got prepared for him. In Susruta's time Charaka was an old authority of great weight, and an interval of two centuries between the two is by no means an extravagant guess. Now Charaka quotes Atreya who was a son of Atri, a sage of great renown, who is named in the Vedas, and was the author of one of our text books on Law. The name of Atreya occurs in Panini, whose date Goldstucker takes to be the 9th century B. C. It is also met with in the Rig Veda Sanhita, which dates from the 14th century B. C. Charaka also quotes Bagbhata, who, likewise, has a chapter on Leprosy. Bagbhata, again, quotes Agnivesa, who was a great grammarian, and is named in the Madhukanda of the Satapatha Brahmana of the White Yajur Veda, and Jatukarna, who is named in the Yajnavalkya Kanda of the same Veda. The works of the last two are lost, but on the authority of Bagbhata we may fairly accept them to have been professors of medicine, though it is impossible to say whether they wrote on Leprosy or not. Manu mentions leprosy, but the recension of Manu we now have is supposed to be not older than the 6th century B. C. In Susruta's work the word *Kushtha*, the Sanskrit name for leprosy, has been used in a generic sense, and includes several cutaneous diseases which are not leprous, but from Atreya's description quoted by Charaka, it is evident that the word primarily meant leprosy. It does not occur in the Rig Veda Sanhita, which dates from the 15th century B. C., and if we could accept this negative evidence to be of any weight, we could say that the disease was not known in the 15th century ; but as there is no reason why the name of a disease should occur in a book of hymns, it is of no value ; while the name of Atreya which occurs in that veda and has been cited as that of an authority on the subject, would carry us much beyond the 13th century B. C. to which Dr. Munroe limits the enquiry.

" The second question I can answer positively by saying there is no indication whatever of leprosy having been imported from the West.

" The third question has been already answered by my remarks on the first.

" I am not aware of any English or French translation of any Indian work on leprosy except what occurs in Wise's Hindu System of Medicine. I regret I have not a MS. of Bagbhata's work at hand to translate from."

The King Jajathi, it is recorded in the Mahavaratha, was afflicted with leprosy. He flourished before the Pandavas.

THE HON'BLE the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab has much pleasure in notifying that His Highness the Raja of Nabha has directed the abolition of the customs duties heretofore levied on the portion of his territory known as the Bawal ilaka, with effect from the 1st September 1875.

THE OVERLAND MAIL supports the move for the employment of natives as railway guards and drivers. The writer says : " On the capacity of the natives of India for such occupation we already have excellent proof in the very successful management by a native of Bengal of the Nulhattee branch line. This illustration is doubly valuable because it shows not only the capacity of the natives for management, but the possibility of a cheaply made line, with a light traffic, being worked profitably, under circumstances which will be of very frequent occurrence in the future of railways in India."

A LONDON CORRESPONDENT gives the following account of the wonderful feat performed by Captain Webb :

" All the world is ringing with the name of Captain Matthew Webb, who on Wednesday last accomplished the altogether unparalleled feat of swimming across the Channel, from the Admiralty Pier at Dover to the sands of Calais. At four minutes to one o'clock on Tuesday he dived into the water, and touched no support until he emerged on French soil at 10-41 on Wednesday morning, having been twenty-one hours and three quarters in the water. He was accompanied by a lugger and two row-boats, containing, besides the crews, an experienced pilot, a diver, to render assistance if necessary assistance happily unneeded, and several representatives of the press—while Messrs. Payne and Wilkinson of the Ilex Swimming Club were deputed to see that the feat was honestly accomplished."

" He commenced his journey at half ebb tide, and for three quarters of an hour his course was S. E. by S. The ebb took him down Channel so far as Lyddon Spout, at 1-45 slack water commenced, and with this advantage he increased the direct distance between himself and the shore; at 3-25 it was estimated that he was four miles from land. He took no solid food whatever during the journey, the only nutriment handed him being coffee, ale and beef-tea. After being 18½ hours in the water it became evident to those on board the lugger, that Webb was dreadfully distressed and the diver got ready, but his indomitable pluck would not allow him to give up, although it was feared that even when within 200 yards of the French coast his strength would not hold out to reach it; but with marvellous perseverance he struggled on, and when he touched ground amid the cheers of French and English, the men in the boats plunged into the water and over-whelmed him with embraces. He was immediately enveloped in wraps and driven to the Hotel de Paris, when he went to bed at once sleeping soundly for several hours. Yesterday he returned to Dover on board the twin-ship Castalia, upon which he had been offered a passage and was entertained to luncheon by the proprietors. Thousands of persons had congregated to witness his arrival, and it was with the utmost difficulty he could make his way to the Lord Warden Hotel, so great was the enthusiasm of the multitude. Webb says that with the exception of a little soreness at the back of the neck, caused by the salt spray, and some stiffness about the legs, he is as well as ever he was in his life. The directors of the Alexander Palace have made him a handsome offer to exhibit himself there, but though only a merchant captain of a coasting vessel, and by no means rich, he has, to his honour be it said, resolutely declined to make a show of himself, and I hope he may adhere to this wise decision. It is, however, probable that a public subscription will be opened to present him with a substantial monetary testimonial. His unique feat is really a matter of national importance and an achievement of which all Englishmen may well be proud."

IT IS stated that Sir Madhava Rao contemplates establishing a College at Baroda, which will be called the Prince of Wales' College.

WE ARE sorry to learn that a Hindu lad who was learning gymnastics at the House of Babu Kassissar Mittra in Nandanbagan, Upper Circular Road, met with an accident on Monday, 20th, which cost him his life. It is stated that he was practising on the Trapeze when the beam from which the Trapeze was suspended gave way, and threw him head foremost from a pretty good height. He fell insensible and died after few minutes. This melancholy event ought to be a caution to boys of gymnastic schools.

THE LONDON CORRESPONDENT of the *Pioneer* has the following :

" My brother-in-law writes me a little incident which occurred under his window at St. Leonard's illustrative at once of female ingenuity and of the present fashion in lady's dress. A girl "beautifully tied back" was walking along the cliff road at the back of their house, when her brooch fell off and rolled at her feet. What was she to do now? You will say, "Why, pick it up, of course." Exactly so, but if you were fashionably "tied back" you would know that this is not so simple. The young lady in question did her best. She bent and twisted and stretched, but could not reach the brooch, and there was no passer-by to help her. At last she glanced suspiciously round at the ground floor window to see if any one was looking, and was evidently contemplating the last desperate expedient of undoing her "tying back," when a bright idea struck her. She opened her sun shade, held the edge flush with the ground, and then kicked the brooch into it !"

It was Columbus's egg again !

TUESDAY, 28TH SEPTEMBER.

A CONTEMPORARY points out that an analysis of the parliamentary returns from 1856 to 1871, shows that but 4½ per cent of losses of ships arose from defects in construction or equipment ; while 65 per cent arose from the faults either of the pilot, the master, or the crew ; the remaining 30½ per cent being the result of the stress of weather, unavoidable accidents, or causes unknown.

THE PALL MALL GAZETTE discusses the question whether a neutral nation is justified in raising subscriptions for the benefit of any one of two belligerent nations. In 1823 the law officers of the Crown—Sir Christopher Robinson, the King's Advocate ; Sir Robert Gifford (afterwards Lord Gifford,) Attorney-General ; and Sir John Copley (afterwards Lord Lyndhurst,) Solicitor-General—were consulted upon the question whether subscriptions for the use of one of two belligerents by subjects of a neutral nation were contrary to the law of nations, and constituted an offence which the other belligerent might regard as a hostile act. The law officers were unanimously of opinion that such subscriptions were inconsistent with neutrality and were forbidden by international law. Being further consulted as to the process of law, if any, which might be used against persons promoting such improper subscriptions, the Attorney and Solicitor General replied that, " reasoning from general principles," these illegal proceedings would " subject the parties concerned in them to prosecution for a misdemeanour, on account of their obvious tendency to interrupt the friendship subsisting between this country and the other belligerent and to involve the State in dispute, and possibly in the calamities of war."

SIR MADAVA RAO is shewing his metal. According to the *Times of India* Sir Richard Meade had recommended that Gujanun Vittul, should have a jaghir of a village of Rs. 750 a year, the Police Inspector, who distinguished at the Baroda trial, out of the Baroda state, as a reward for his services during the Baroda Commission. Sir Madava Row refuses to sanction the gift on the ground that Gujanun rendered no services to the Gaekwar, and that therefore the Gaekwar's Raj should not be encumbered with any gift to him. Whatever services Gujanun rendered beyond the discharge of his ordinary duties he rendered, the dewan considers, to the British Government, whose servant he is, and the reward should be from them. We are informed that the Vice roy also takes this view of the matter, and, considering that Gujanun already draws a very handsome salary, has declined to accede to the recommendations of Sir Richard Meade. It is also stated that the opinion of competent lawyers is that as the British Government are simply trustees of the boy Gaekwar during his minority, they cannot legitimately give away lands and villages in perpetuity or for any number of generations.

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER of Mysore makes special mention of the good results obtained by the Roman Catholic Mission in that province. About 18 months back the Convent of the Good Shepherd maintained 261 Europeans, East Indian, and native children. This number has now increased to 300. Attached to the Convent is an Industrial School, also under the supervision of the nuns. " This institution," says the Chief Commissioner, " gives employment to widows and orphans without reference to creed or caste ; and many avail themselves of the means thus offered them of earning an honest livelihood." The Catholic missionaries also conduct a hospital for in-door and out-door patients, and the Canarees nuns, who have been trained into nurses, are said to be as devoted and patient as any Sisters of Mercy in Europe. To tell the truth the Roman Catholic missionaries do far more good to the country in a quiet and ostentatious way than the boisterous Protestant missionaries.

THE LONDON EXAMINER makes the following comments on the Archbishop of York's prayer at Sheffield on the occasion of the visit of the Prince of Wales :

" When Lord Byron wrote that it was "strange economy" in God to save the king, he meant to be witty, not wicked, for loyalty knows that divinity hedges kings. But with this fact so patent to human understanding before us, it seems not a little strange that none of our Royal family can take part in any public ceremony without Heaven's aid being specially invoked upon the occasion, instead of being accepted as present. It seems to have been necessary on the Prince of Wales's visit to Sheffield to retain the services of an Archbishop to compose and put up an original prayer. And a very original prayer did his Grace of York offer up. Connecting the Trinity with Royalty, the Prelate made the gift of a park to the town by the Mayor an inspiration of Deity, and besought prosperity for the civic dignitary for his "kindness" in obeying that inspiration. Then his Grace invoked Heaven's blessing on the cutlery of Sheffield, praying that consumption therein might increase, and much employment be found for the "instruments of peace." The "munitions of war," which help a good deal to enrich the people of that no longer "democratic" town, did not fare so well. The Almighty was besought to prevent them from being tested in actual warfare between *Christian* nations. Did his Grace mean to infer that they might very properly be tried against Jews, Turks, and Infidels or nations who have not accepted Christianity ? And what occasion was there to drag into a prayer at Sheffield the remark that this country had hitherto done little for the people of India ? Perhaps it is irreverent to ask questions of an Archbishop who ought to be an authority on the efficacy of prayer, but some people have been asking themselves what it all meant."

THE PIONEER learns that arrangements having now been completed for the retirement of the Government from the position of shareholders in the

Presidency Banks, the Government of India has informed the directors of those institutions that the Government shares therein will be sold in the market. This operation will be carried out gradually, in communication with the directors of the banks, so as to affect as little as possible the market price of the shares. The Government, we believe, holds 550 shares of Rs. 4,000 each in the Bank of Bengal, 562½ shares of Rs. 1,000 each in the Bank of Madras, and 1,200 shares of Rs. 500 each in the New Bank of Bombay. At the same time we hear that the Secretary of State has finally decided the long-pending controversy between the Banks of Bengal and Bombay regarding the Agency of the former Bank at Bombay. Lord Salisbury considers that the Government cannot require the Bank of Bengal to employ the Bank of Bombay as its Agent, and has accordingly declined to insist upon the removal from Bombay of the Bank of Bengal's Agency. The terms upon which the Government is prepared to conclude new agreements with the Presidency Banks have been communicated to their directors, together with the draft of a Bill constituting the three Presidency Banks afresh.

THE LONDON CORRESPONDENT of the *Statesman* notices a new mode of making ice. Water may be made to assume to vaporous form very rapidly without the communication of heat, which will with equal rapidity reduce the water to freezing point. Taking advantage of this fact, the inventor fits the bottle containing the water to be frozen to his apparatus, by means of a pipe fixed firmly into an India-rubber stopper in the neck of it. A few strokes of a piston will draw the air contained in the upper part of the bottle and the aqueous vapour which rises with it through a quantity of sulphuric acid. The latter has a very remarkable affinity for water, and will rapidly absorb and condense this vapour, and in a few seconds the liquid will be so reduced in temperature that coagulation will commence, crystals shooting over the surface of the water and multiplying in geometric progression, until in about a minute a solid block of ice will have been produced—to be used, we presume, for the purpose of cooling other bodies since the inventor does not explain how the ice is to be got out of the bottle.

WEDNESDAY, 29TH SEPTEMBER.

THE TIMES has received the following telegram from Berlin:

Berlin, Sept. 1.—The Russian Government has ordered the first 500 miles of the Orenburg-Tashkent Railway to be immediately surveyed. The Russian *Invalide* says the King of Burmah has declared himself the vassal and *protege* of the Emperor of China. The Municipal Corporation of Nishni Novgorod have conferred the freedom of their city upon the Duke of Edinburgh.

THERE IS news from Turkestan. The Khokan Insurgents overran the Russian district of Kuramin and attacked the towns of Khodshent and Ura Tube. At Khodshent they occupied the suburbs, and upon the Russian garrison retreating to the fort they seem to have penetrated into the town. The Khodshent garrison retreating to the fort they seem to have penetrated into the town. The Khodshent garrison having been reinforced by that of Ura Tube, the Russians made a sortie and defeated the Insurgents, who fled to the hills and across the border. What occurred at Ura Tube is still unknown. The band which attacked Khodshent is estimated at 5,000 men, and there were others abroad trying to excite rebellion among the inhabitants.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE remarks that Lord Salisbury's action in retaining the Cotton Frauds Department against the decision of the local Commissioners might seem to confirm the suspicion that he is engaged in a flirtation with Manchester, since Manchester alone can reap any benefit from the measure. The Department costs the Bombay cotton trade between two and three lakhs of rupees a year, and produces no corresponding benefit. The improvement in cotton which has undoubtedly taken place has no more to do with it than with the fact that there have been several changes of Governors since it was introduced, but is chiefly owing to the steadying down of trade.

THE FOLLOWING is the result of the last opium sale:

	Chests.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Proceeds.
Behar ...	2,150	1,285	1,280	1,281 5 6	27,54,900 0 0
Banares...	1,600	1,260	1,245	1,253 5 0	20,05,300 0 0

THE SUPERINTENDENT of the Central Jail, Agra, says:

"I notice that a very wide difference of opinion exists as to the severity of the punishment by whipping. This is seen in the sentences awarded in lieu of flogging. While one Magistrate will give 15 days in lieu of 30 stripes, another will send a prisoner to jail for one year. It is worthy of remark that the punishment of whipping is not so deterrent, as is usually found to be unfit to undergo that punishment, and were a vare that they would be imprisoned instead, begged that the whipping might be carried out."

To those who are gone in their feeling of self-respect whipping has no terror.

SIR JOHN STRACHEY in reviewing the last Jail Administration Report of the North Western Provinces remarks:

"It is obvious that at the bottom of all Jail discipline and reformatory success lies the question of accommodation. The whole of the classification described in paras 30 *seq.* of last years's report, and notably the separation of habitual criminals or of young boys, depends on the amount of available room. Considerations of health too are urgent, and if experience is to show that from a change in our Criminal Procedure, such as that which allows the Police to take cognizance of assaults with violence, or by the larger discretion given to Magistrates under Sections 505-506, the number of our prisoners is to be permanently increased, the early completion of the Jail buildings now in course of building becomes a matter of the first importance."

We should like to see an estimate of the cost of the proposed Reformatory Schools.

THURSDAY 30TH SEPTEMBER.

THE EAST STATES that owing to a difference between two Deputy Magistrates of Comillah the Commissioner of the Chittagong division appointed a Commission consisting of a Joint Magistrate and a Deputy Magistrate to report on the conduct of both. It is added that one of the officers has been transferred to Noakhally.

WE LEARN from the same journal that a limited Liability Company has been formed with a capital of Rs. 10,000, the value of each being Rs. 10, for the sale of country cloths. The following gentlemen have taken the lead in this enterprise: Babus Radhika Mohun Roy, Srinath Roy, Ram Chundra Banerjea, Barada Kinker Roy, Chandra Kumar Bose, Madan Mohun Basak and Nanda Kumar Dutta. We hope the Company will increase its capital and direct its aim at the manufacture of cloths.

THE STUDENTS of Pundit Sreenath Tarkapunchanun, Professor of Sanskrit in the Dacca College, held a public meeting and presented him a farewell address on his retirement from the College. They have also started a subscription to found a scholarship after his name.

THE PIONEER states that Mr. E. C. Bayley is due in Bombay on the 25th or 26th proximo, when he will resume his seat in Council by telegraph: an ingenious arrangement for restoring to the returned member the blessings of Indian pay at as early a date as possible. The Hon'ble Ashley Eden, our contemporary adds, then takes three months' privilege leave at the end of which he goes to Europe for six months.

IN THE report of Vicomte Ferdinand de Lesseps on the Suez Canal Company occur the following remarks:—"The overloading of ships for India has become scandalous, and is not only a great sources of loss to the shareholders of the Suez Canal Company, but, what is worse, is the inevitable cause of numerous shipwrecks. Official tonnage must one day necessarily express the real capacity of the ship. On that day ship owners may easily be prevented from freighting their vessels with cargoes superior to their registered tonnage, and many human lives will be saved."

THE MEMBERS of the bar at Colombo have passed the following Resolution:

"That it was expedient to bring under the notice of the Hon'ble the Judges of the Supreme Court the case of any member of the legal profession who may be guilty of the unprofessional and dishonourable conduct of employing or encouraging the persons commonly known as out-door procters; that for the better attaining the object of the foregoing resolution, any member of the profession who becomes aware of any instance of unprofessional and dishonourable conduct in another member of the profession, should communicate the case to the law-officers of the Crown, as the leaders of the profession, with a view to the case being investigated and laid in due form before the Honourable the Judges of the Supreme Court; and this meeting pledges itself to act according to this resolution; and that, in the opinion of this meeting, it is equally incumbent upon every member of the legal profession to bring under the notice of the law-officers of the Crown any instance of unprofessional or dishonourable conduct which may fall under his observation."

A NEW UNIVERSITY, we hear, is to be established in the city of Baltimore, Maryland, U. S., through the munificence of a Quaker gentleman, the late Mr. Hopkins, who bequeathed for the purpose the enormous sum of $7,000,000. There are to be 25 Professors and a Librarian. Professor Gilman late of the University of California, has been appointed President. To carry out the will of the testator there have been appointed 12 trustees.

The German papers state that the Queen of England has expressed a wish to secure the services of the eminent painter Hamrich von Angeli to paint her own portrait and those of the Prince and Princess of Wales and other members of the Royal Family. It would appear that Angeli's signal success in his portraits of the Imperial German family and of the Emperor and Empress of Austria has been the means of directing the Queen's attention to his pre-eminent merits as a portrait painter.

FRIDAY, 1ST OCTOBER.

WE COMMEND to newspaper correspondents in general and our correspondents in particular the following lines, which are going the round of the papers:

Write upon pages of a single size.
Cross all your t's and neatly dot your i's;
On one side only let your lines be seen—
Both sides filled up announce a Verdant Green.
Correct?—yes, re-correct—all that you write,
And let your ink be black, your paper white;
For spongy foolscap of a muddy blue,
Betrays a mind of the same dismal hue.
Punctuate carefully, for on this score,
Nothing proclaims the practised writer more.
Then send it off, and, lest it merit lack,
Inclose the postage stamp to send it back;
But first pay all the postage on it too,
For editors look black on "six cents due,"
And murmur, as they run the effusion o'er,
"A shabby fellow and a wretched bore!"
Yet ere it goes, take off a copy clean—
Poets should own a copying machine.
Little they know the time that's spent and care,
In hunting verses vanished—who knows where;
Bear this in mind, observe it to the end,
And you shall make the editor your friend.

IT APPEARS that the largest donation hitherto given by any individual for the reception of the Prince of Wales has been by the Zemindar of Etiapuram, in Madras, that gentleman having given Rs. 3,000 towards the expenses of the Prince's welcome at Tutikorin.

THE PIONEER publishes the following telegrams on the sanitary improvement of Simla:

With reference to the sanitary condition of the station, it is considered that Government occupation of many houses has a bearing on the question.

In view of building public offices, the Public Works Department has called upon all Government Secretariats to furnish statements showing the accommodation required. It is also contemplated to build houses for the accommodation of the clerks.

A committee has been appointed for the improvement of the sanitary condition of Simla, and for considering whether the present constitution of powers and the general working of the municipality do not require attention.

THE LONDON CORRESPONDENT of the *Manchester Guardain* states that His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales will present a medal to distinguished native princes in commemoration of his visit:

"I believe that the greatest honor which His Royal Highness intends to confer upon the princes with whom he will share and exchange hospitality in India, will consist of a state or medal to be worn on the breast and a signet ring. The medal may or may not be jewelled. I therefore prefer to speak of it as of plain gold, having on one side a portrait of the Prince in relief, and on the other the Collar of the Star of India arranged as border, with the Prince of Wales' plumes in the centre. The signet ring will be of massive design, and be engraved with the Collar of the Star of India and the Prince's plumes, similar to the reverse of the medal. These two gifts will be presented together, and by reason of their design, and the circumstances under which they will be given, they will be regarded as the most precious mementoes of the Prince's visit. I know not the exact number that will be distributed, but I do not think it will exceed a score.

WITH REFERENCE to the Patna College riot case a correspondent informs us as we see it stated in the *Behar Herald* that an appeal has been preferred in behalf of Laljee, the Librarian; and that the Sessions Judge admitted him to bail, pending the result of the appeal, on the very day on which the order of imprisonment was passed.

THE High Court has issued a Circular that petitions in the Nagri character should be accepted by the Civil Courts in Behar equally with those in Urdu, and that the clerks should be enjoined to qualify themselves for the purpose as soon as possible. The Judges, Sub-Judges, and Moonsiffs are to insist on their clerks acquiring a knowledge of the Hindi character, and to state in their next annual report the progress they will have made in it.

SATURDAY, 2ND OCTOBER.

THE MAN, Kalicharan Rakhit, convicted of murder, was executed yesterday. He seemed to have been utterly indifferent to his fate even to his last moment. Three W's were the cause of his ruin.

IMMEDIATELY on arrest on the commission of the last murder Kalichurn Rakhit confessed to another murder and disclose the names of certain parties. Policemen and others, who according to him had helped him in hushing it up. It would appear that the Deputy Commissioner has set on foot enquiries energetically, and made several arrests, the parties arrested being enlarged on heavy bail. The public watch this enquiry with interest. If as we hear the case is likely to break down either through the bungling of the Police or the weakness of the case, the wholesale arrests made must be regretted.

AN EXTRAORDINARY flood has occurred in Guzerat. Ahmedabad has been suddenly submerged 14 feet deep by the rise of the river Saburmuttee, on the east bank of which the city stands. The flood buried the entire city and twenty thousand people have been rendered houseless. The railway bridge was swept away, and the Government bridge shared the same fate. The loss of life fortunately has not been

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great. From almost every part of the globe we hear of floods such as have not before been witnessed by any now living. What can be the cause of this?

THE PIONEER objects to the appointment of Mr. Roberts as Vice-Chairman of the Calcutta Municipality because it would make him independent of Government, and the writer cannot "see that Mr. Roberts has rendered any services that mark him out for such unusually confidential treatment." Indeed! Does not the signal success of Mr. Roberts in life shew that he has risen so high by reason of the services he has rendered to Government?

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week:

London 25th September.—The Postmaster General, replying to the East India Association, said he fully recognised the importance of making reductions in the Indian postal rates, and it was with this view that the question of India becoming party to a general union was being considered. The Prince of Wales embarks for India at Brindisi on the 16th October and not at Venice. Turkish accounts have been received that severe fighting in Bosnia and Herzegovina continues. Spain despatching 16,000 troops to Cuba.

28th September.—The *Times* publishes a Shanghai telegram, stating that the Chinese, shun effectual performance of the terms agreed upon at Tientsin, and that Mr. Wade has notified his intention of leaving Pekin on the 13th October, unless a satisfactory settlement is come to.

29th September The London Press to-day discusses the gravity of the situation in China, and unanimously approves of the firm attitude of Government and Mr. Wade. The admiral and four war steamers are at Chefoo. Destructive gales and floods have visited the north of England and Ireland.

Paris, 29th September.—Leon Say made a speech, demonstrating the growing prosperity of France, and stated that indirect taxes now amount to 60 to 70 millions above the estimates.

Berlin 23rd September.—The official German Gazette lengthily explains the policy of Germany, regarding the Eastern question as being of a reserved expectant attitude supporting the wishes of the friendly powers who are directly interested.

Constantinople, 27th September.—The German, Austrian and Italian Consuls have returned from Mostar and report that the insurgents demand an armistice and that the European Powers should guarantee certain reforms. The Porte refuses to make any concessions until the insurgents submit.

St. Petersburg, 23rd September.—The Russian exploring expedition up the valley of Attreck has returned to its original starting place, the advance to Merv has been rendered impracticable owing to the heat and exhaustion of the men, and the second expedition is now on the march.

30th September.—The journal of St. Petersburg deprecates, any ostensible diplomatic intervention with Turkey, but insists upon the necessity of reforms.

A CORRESPONDENT sends us the following:

"A gentleman writing from Simla says: "Writing about glass reminds me that the Maharajah of Putteeallah is coming here shortly, not that His Highness is a man of glass; as the saying is, nor that you can see through him more than through any other Indian prince, nor that he is of a brittler nature; but ever since I have stood in the Maharajah's, chief apartment in Putteealah which was glass apparently from ceiling to foundation, I always think of His Highness and glass simultaneously. His last reception of the Viceroy was as you know princely and magnificent and you may depend upon it, his Lordship will not fail to acknowledge in a fitting manner the devoted loyalty "of His House for a long series of years." It is proposed in high official quarters to give His Highness personally *two additional salutes* during the advent of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in India. Such a recognition is well deserved; while it costs nothing it will do honor both to the Government and His Highness."

THIS MORNING'S ENGLISHMAN contains a full report of the inaugural meeting of the new Indian League, from which we take the following resolutions:

"Proposed by Babu Prosad Das Mullick, seconded by Babu Jodu Nath Ghosh, and supported by Babu Nobin Chunder Palit.

I. That this Meeting, feeling the necessity of such a standing organization, hereby founds a Society for representing and furthering, by all legitimate means, within the bounds of the constitution and loyalty, the genuine wants and deliberate wishes and aspirations—political, commercial, and administrative—of all classes of Her Majesty's subjects, under the name and style of "The Indian League.

Proposed by Babu Parbutty Shunkur Rai Chowdry and seconded by Babu Prannath Pundit.

II. That Babu Kali Mohun Das be elected Secretary and Babu Shishir Kumar Ghosh Assistant Secretary to the League, and that the following gentlemen be appointed as members of the Managing Committee, with power to add to their number, to carry on the general business of the League. [Here follow the names.]

Amendment proposed by Babu Shishir Kumar Ghosh, and seconded by Babu Mohendronath Shome. That Babus Kali Mohun Das and Jogesh Chunder Datta be appointed Secretaries to the League.

Proposed by Babu Janoki Nath Rai and seconded by Babu Horolal Mittra.

III. That the Managing Committee be requested to consider whether any steps, or what steps should be taken in connection with the auspicious Advent of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales."

Babu Shumbhuchunder Mookerjee was in the chair.

OUR PRINTER'S DEVIL made a mess of the extracts given in our article on the epidemic fever in our last issue. Instead of giving the extracts from Babu Annodapersad Kastugiri's paper and from our Epidemic Fever pamphlet in their right places, he put the cart before the horse. We hope the discerning reader will have himself rectified this mistake.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals:—
1. Report on the Administration of the Land Revenue Department of the Central Provinces for 1874-75.
2. Ki Holo—a series of comical sketches in Bengali. 3. Calcutta Review, No. 122, October 1875. 4. Proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal No. VIII. August, 1875. 5. The Calcutta Magazine No. 9, Vol. VII. for September 1875. 6. The National Magazine Vol. I. Part III. 7. Bunga Mohila, Vol. I. No. 6. 8. Bangali, Vol. I. Nos. 9 and 10. 9. Bandhuba Vol. II. No. 5. 10. Messrs. Scott and Co's Monthly Stock and Price List of Type, Presses &c. No. 40, 1875.

ANOTHER candidate for public favor has appeared in Calcutta in the shape of the *National Magazine*, the last number of which lies before us. Some of the articles in this number are interesting, but we hope the proprietors of this Magazine will be more persevering than those of some of its predecessors.

THE LAST NUMBER of the *Indian Charivari* contains a capital cartoon of the Viceroy's invitation to the young Nizam of Hyderabad to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. It is described "A Cordial Invitation." Lord Northbrook is made to say:

"Now come along your Highness, you may be unwell, but the sea air of Bombay will do you good, and the sight of the Prince of Wales is good for sore eyes."

More is meant than meets the eye or the ear.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1875.

DURGA PUJA.

IN THE whirlgig of time our greatest national festival has returned. The Hindu world is again astir. The pulse of social life is again beating high. The year's account is drawing to a close, and not only Hindus but all, who have dealings with them, are casting their books in order to plunge into that stream of religious devotion, holiday-making, and social conviviality, which constitute the poetry of the Hindu's existence. With him it is a season for relaxation from the cares of the world, for relief from the bustle of business, for prayer to the Disposer of all events for the blessings he enjoys, for hospitality to the poor and the hungry, for social reunion, for all that is good and gracious. The annual recurrence of this national festival marks the entity of the nation. Although mighty changes, intellectual, social and moral have passed over the nation, still its religious life is not dead—as the year whirls round the flood-gate of spiritual feeling opens wide and bathes the people with its holy waters. English education may have divorced many from blind faith in the idolatorous ceremonies of their ancestors, but they participate in the common rejoicings of the time, in the joys of charity-giving and hospitality of the season, in the chastening thoughts of mutual greeting and friendship at the festive board. Durga Puja is a national revival—we mean a revival of the common sentiments, feelings, and traditions of the nation. Blessed be the Goddess, whose advent brings into play the finer feelings in the Hindu's breast!

Day after to-morrow the great Puja commences. Ordinarily it takes place for three days, but this year it will be held for four days. Perhaps the curious reader, who is not versed with the mysteries of the Sastras may like to know the philosophy of this addition to the usual term of worship. With the help of our Pundit we propose to give the Sastric solution of this problem.

ত্রতী প্রপূজয়েৎ দেবীংসপ্তম্যাদি দিনত্রয়ে।
ষাড্যাং চতুরহোভি র্বাহ্যাসবৃদ্ধি বশাদ্ভিথে॥

The faithful should respectfully worship the Devi (goddess) for three days, commencing from Suptami (the seventh lunar day of the bright fortnight of Asvin), or for two or four days according to the diminution or extension of the lunar day (tithi). A tithi is a lunar day, one-thirtieth of a lunar month. It may begin and end at any moment of the natural or civil day and night, and this division though arbitrary regulates the performance of nearly all religious ceremonies of the Hindus. The Hindu year is luni-solar in its calculations, and the month though lunar in its origin is measured by the continuance of the sun in each successive sign and varies according to the rapidity of its motion. It is divided into both lunar and civil days, though the length of the one differs from that of the other, and the concurrence of the civil and lunar days and the lunar and solar months is maintained by a complexity of calculations and intercalary months (mala-masa). The tithi therefore is one-thirtieth part of the month, during which the moon gains in longitude upon the sun a whole revolution of 360°. It is therefore the period during which the difference of the increment of longitude of the two planets amounts to 12° or 720 minutes. The civil day receives the name of the lunar day which ends in it; and though the three lunar days (tithis) for Durga Puja ordinarily extend over three civil days the passage from the Sastras quoted above makes provision for increase or decrease in the number of days, for which the goddess is to be worshipped, if the lunar days be shorter or longer than the civil days. If two lunar days or tithis end in the same civil day (which is reckoned from sunrise to sunrise (উদয়াদুদয়াদ্ভানোঃ ভৌম সাবন বাসরঃ) the first is considered as a loss (kshaya) and omitted, the next lunar day or tithi gives name to the civil day. It is under such contingencies Durga is worshipped for only two days the three pujas pertaining to the three tithis or lunar days being performed in two civil days. Should any one of the aforesaid lunar days or tithis (Saptami, Ashtami or Navami) be of longer duration than a civil day it becomes then the business of the astronomer and the smarta or expounder of the Smriti to determine the number of civil days the Goddess should be worshipped. In the event of the increase of Saptami or the Seventh lunar day the smarta reckons not the civil day in which Saptami begins, for it is written in the Sastras (রবেরুদয়মীক্ষন্তে ন তত্র তিথি যুগ্মতা) Such tithis or lunar days only are fit for Durga worship as rise with the sun. But should Saptami be of such unusual length as to continue from one sunrise till after another Durga should be worshipped on the first day which has saptami at sunrise, for the Sastras say (তিথিমলত্বেনাকর্মণা স্যাৎ) the excess of a tithi over sixty *dandas* or twenty-four hours is useless. Should *tithikshaya*, decrement of a lunar day, happen on the Astami or the eighth lunar day, the Puja pertaining to Ashtami should be performed on the first moment of the same, should it take place in the forenoon. The same rule applies to Navami, but should the Navami (ninth lunar day) embrace two rising-suns the last morning is the fittest time for the worship of Durga. This last puja should be according to the form ordained for Navami puja. Sulapani the sangrahakara or compilers says, in the event of Navami reaching two days the third day of Durga puja should be a nominal one, no great ceremonies need be observed on that day (এব অষ্টম্যাংষষ্ঠীদণ্ডাত্মিকত্বেষষ্ঠীদণ্ডাত্মিকায়া অষ্টমী পূজা তৎপরদিনে যথা কথঞ্চিৎ পূজাং কৃত্বা তৎপর দিনে প্রধান পূজা-নুষ্ঠেয়েতি). It will be seen from the above that in the event of the diminution of Ashtami tithi Durga puja pertaining to three tithis or lunar days should be performed in two civil days and that when Navami extends over more than two civil days and is concomitant with the forenoon of the said two days Durga Puja embraces four civil days. It is observable that this extension of the period for Durga Puja over four days, or its contraction into two civil days should not be followed for the sake of finding proper time for the Visarjana (the ceremony of casting the idol.) Thus, when Navami coming on the third day extends over 60 dandas or more than twenty-four hours, the goddess should be bidden farewell to on the Dasami tithi or th fourth day, notwithstanding that Navami tithe ends and Dasami commences on that dayi for the Sastra says (অষ্টাহে বিসৃজেৎ শক্রং তদর্দ্ধে নতুপার্ব্বতীং) the idol of Indra is to be cast away on the eighth and that of Parvati on the fourth day. The period of worship may be increased or decreased according to the exigencies of luni-civil time, but the idol should not be detained, or hurried out only for the sake of observing the ordinance about the *Visarjana* or immersion.

Owing to the increase of the Navami tithi Durga puja this year extends over four days. On the Saptami the seventh lunar day *i. e.* the first day of the puja the usual ceremonies pertaining to Saptami should be performed. The Puja belonging to Ashtami should be performed on the second day. On the third day the Sandhi Puja or the Puja pertaining to the moment of conjunction of the two tithis Ashtami and Navami should be observed. But as this Puja is addressed to Chamunda another form of Sakti (Force) the idol of Durga remains unworshipped. Some are of opinion that the idol of Durga should be offered some simple worship as directed by Sulapani. But as the passage quoted above (ত্রয়ী প্রপূজয়ে ৺দেবং &c.) enjoins the Goddess should be respectfully worshipped on three or four civil days, the usual puja pertainning to navami should be observed on the third and fourth days, though the puja of the fourth day should be reckoned as the proper puja pertaining to Navami.

THE PRINCE IN INDIA.

HER MAJESTY'S Secretary of State for India has formally conveyed to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council the intelligence of the approaching visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to the British Empire in the East. We give below the despatch *in extenso*:

To His Excellency the Right Ho'nble the Governor General of India in Council.

MY LORD,—Para. 1. I have to convey to you formally the information which Your Excellency has already received by telegraph, that it is the intention of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to visit the dominions of Her Majesty in the East. I am assured of the pleasure with which Your Excellency will welcome His Royal Highness.

2 Your Excellency will receive in due course intimation of the dates fixed for His Royal Highness' departure from England and arrival in India, and of the numbers of the suite by which he will be attended.

3. Your Excellency as Viceroy will represent Her Majesty in receiving His Royal Highness with all the honors befitting his exalted rank, and Her Majesty's Government feel assured of the earnest and loyal desire of Your Excellency and of all Officers under your control to omit no circumstance which can contribute to His Royal Highness' comfort in visiting, as far as time allows, all that is most interesting in those provinces of the British Empire in the East which are under your control.

4. The sojourn which His Royal Highness purposes to make will only be sufficient to bring before him a small portion of the vast multitudes of various races who live directly under English rule But he will doubtless have presented to him many of the most eminent Officers, Civil and Military, European and Native, who under Your Excellency, bear rule among them, and he will see some of the most important divisions of that great army to which the defence of the Empire is confided, and in which His Royal Highness now bears the highest rank.

5. His Royal Highness will have the opportunity, which he will highly value, of personally conveying to the Chiefs and Princes who rule in India under the paramount protection of the Queen of England the assurance of those gracious sentiments which have ever been entertained towards them by His Royal House.

6. Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to mark her sense of the importance and dignity of the occasion by empowering His Royal Highness to hold a special investiture of the Order of the Star of India, of which Your Excellency is Grand Master.

7. At this and all other ceremonials Her Majesty's Government feel assured that the supreme authority with which Your Excellency is invested as Her Majesty's Representative will enable you to show how highly you estimate the proof of Her Majesty's good will and Her confidence in the loyalty of Her Indian subjects which are afforded by Her sanctioning the visit of the Prince to India.

I have &c.,
(Sd.) SALISBURY.

For the first time in the history of British connection with the East an heir-apparent to the throne proposes to visit this magnificent dependency of Britain, and what thoughts, associations and feelings will arise in His Royal Highness's mind! It is true that the visit has no political significance; the Prince is coming in his private capacity, His Excellency the Viceroy will represent the Queen and receive him with all the honors befitting his exalted rank. Still the princes and people of India cannot dissociate from their minds the fact that he is the Queen's eldest son, heir-apparent to the throne, their future King; nor can His Royal Highness forget that he represents in his person the sovereign of this eastern empire, and that one day he will hold the sceptre over it. What mighty events of history, of which his presence will be the crowning fact, his royal visit will represent! From what small beginnings has this vast empire taken its rise? Did the pilgrim fathers, who came from their distant home in the North to these shores less than four hundred years ago for purposes of trade, for a moment dream that their successors would one day found here an empire, the like of which is not met with in history ancient or modern, that the many races and tribes which people this continent would acknowledge in one voice the sway of their parent isle, that their nation in the hands of Providence would be the instrument of reviving the dead bones of the ancient civilization of the East, and bring back to life the inert masses that had under the load of centuries of foreign domination and oppression lost the vitality and activity of civilized existence. But the page of English history in the East has not been all brightness, all tinted with roseate hues. The Prince will shake hands with chiefs, whose ancestors were victims of English greed, English power, and in some cases, we are sorry to add, English treachery. But such is history, such the destiny of nations! His Royal Highness cannot undo what has been done—cannot alter the facts that have come to pass, cannot stem back the stream of time that has joined the ocean of eternity. He must take the facts as they are, and the princes and people of India should also take them as they are. If the progress of British power in the East has not been accomplished with means altogether fair, honest or honorable it is useless now for us to mourn over them. If a nation has a conscience, the English nation cannot but feel qualms of it when it contemplates the history of its rise, progress and power in the East, and the Prince of Wales as the representative of the English nation, if he cares to look into the origin of the Queen's Indian empire, will doubtless be smitten by his own conscience. One thing we make no doubt will fill him with wonder. He will see that these Native princes, though wronged, robbed, and degraded, are still loyal to the Paramount Power. This is not show-loyalty, for if they had chosen they could have backed the revolted soldiery in '57 and turned their own arms against the British Government. It is impossible to say what would have been the issue of such a combination;—however fertile in resources, heroic in courage, and unshaken in endurance it is extremely doubtful whether the English could have successfully resisted the sweeping tide of opposition from the natural leaders of the people. But how did these behave?—they remained true to the Paramount Power to the core. They shewed no sympathy with the rebellious soldiery; on the contrary they actively supported it with men, money, counsel and their own influence; aye, some of them risked their own lives and thrones. Surely when His Royal Highness will recall these facts to his mind he will doubly appreciate the value of the chiefs, who dressed in their own tinsel, will approach to make homage to him as the Queen's eldest son and the future lord of the British Empire. The people of the East have a notion that when their sovereign comes in their midst, some good is sure to flow from such an auspicious event. It is true that the Prince of Wales is not the present sovereign of India, but he is the King to be. It matters little what presents he may exchange, but will his visit leave any mark upon the country? The subjects of the Queen may erect permanent memorials to proclaim to future generations the memorable event of His Royal Highness' visit, and in doing so they will have shewn their own loyalty and devotion to the British Crown. But has His Royal Highness no part to play in the programme of Indian politics? Is his visit so far as the princes and peoples of India are concerned to end in "smoke"? Perhaps we do not exaggerate if we say that the cost of the Prince's visit to the chiefs and people of India will be at least a million in the aggregate. Calcutta alone will spend ten lacs, if not more, and the other towns, which His Royal Highness will visit, more or less. Will India get back even its money's worth? The native chiefs whom His Royal Highness will see, if he will enquire he will learn, are so many regal personages in fetters. Will His Royal Highness take any means by representation to the Queen Mother to take off the fetters? The people of India, though enjoying blessings, which perhaps England as the mother of law and the nursery of freedom could alone have conferred upon them, and for which they are deeply grateful, are still suffering from many wrongs and disabilities. It is true that though foreign subjects they are the citizens of a free empire, that they enjoy rights and privileges, which Englishmen in England won after hard and sometimes bloody struggles, that in theory there is a perfect equality in the eye of the law, but alas! what difference is there in practice! We doubt whether His Royal Highness will get at the real truth about their condition in his sojourn in this country. He will be surrounded by officials, whose interest it will be to present all things in *color de rose*, who however conscientious cannot be expected to convict themselves by giving expression to the real feelings of the people, and who notwithstanding their long residence in the country and intimate relations with the masses do not and cannot know all that find a place in the heart of their hearts. If His Royal Highness can probe that heart, and can acquaint himself with its inmost workings, and will tell our Gracious Sovereign how the wrongs which it is the lot of Her Majesty's subjects to suffer can be redressed, then the million which will be expended in his honor will not have been expended in vain. Otherwise the visit we fear will both physically and morally end in "smoke."

THE REPORT ON BENGALI SCHOOL-BOOKS.

MR. WOODROW has redeemed the character of the School-Books Committee appointed by Sir George Campbell. More than two years have elapsed since the Committee was appointed, and at last the first part of its report on Bengali School-Books has been submitted to Government. The report is remarkable for wide divergence of opinion which prevails among the members of the Committee on several important questions discussed in it. It is stated that the opinions of the members of the Committee about the several books reviewed by them differed considerably. For example, Mr. Clarke expressed the opinion that a book on Geography should contain nothing that could be learned from the map, and that the book should only dwell on such points as could not be shown in an atlas. He condemned every Geography which was not prepared according to this canon of criticism. Mr. Woodrow, who in February last took Mr. Clarke's place, thought that little boys did not know enough to enable them to read a map properly, and that they required a book to tell them what to look for in the map, and where to find it. The atlas and the book ought to be used together, and mutually to verify one another. The majority of the Committee subscribe to this opinion. Again: "As regards the treatment of Grammar, there is some difference of opinion among the members of the Committee. Mr. Clarke thinks that Bengali Grammar, apart from Sanskrit, ought to be a very short and simple matter. Babu Rajendralala Mitra thinks that all boys should have a thorough grounding in the Grammar of their own vernacular. The Committee are of opinion that in the lower vernacular schools no book on Bengali Grammar is necessary, and that in the middle vernacular schools the Grammars used should, as far as possible, be framed on the analytical method followed in Europe." Further: "About the question of Bengali style there exists in the Committee considerable difference of opinion. Just as in English, some writers habitually use simple Saxon, and others write in words of Greek or Latin origin, so in Bengali some writers use simple expressions, but others select unusual words of Sanskrit origin. The Committee are divided in opinion as to the limits at which a highly Sanskritised style begins. Some members would put it at one point, and others at another. That point, moreover, must necessarily differ in different books, according to their subjects and the persons for whom they are written." Next: "The Committee also differed in opinion concerning the probability of obtaining a sale for books on science above the standard of works required for the Vernacular Scholarship examination, that is, for boys of 14 years of age. Mr. Woodrow maintained that such books would not command a sale, and Babu Rajendralala Mitra held an opposite opinion. Mr. Woodrow instanced the fact that the authors of higher books on Science

or Mathematics seldom obtained any sale at all. Algebras, Trigonometries, and Astronomies, were brought only by the students of normal schools or by rich gentlemen, who from public-spirited motives thought it right to patronise such books. Another reason for believing that the publication in Bengali of works of a high standard in literature and science would not command a sale in the open market, is that the trial has already been made, and it has failed. Lord Hardinge, as Governor General and Governor of Bengal, caused arrangements to be made with one of the best authors in Bengal for bringing out a series of books in Bengali. Twelve volumes of the Encyclopœdia Bengalensis were published, but did not obtain a sale at all commensurate with their merits. Different reasons are assigned for its failure. It is ascribed by some people to the fact that the books on science were not required; by others, to the fact that although such books were required by a few students, they were translations, and translations were not liked; and by others, to the fact that the translations were badly done, and were repulsive to ordinary readers. Babu Rajendralala Mitra, while admitting that the demand for works of a higher standard in science than what are now prepared is at present extremely limited, argued that "this hardly can be otherwise, for none can be expected to read scientific books who has not had a preliminary training for it, and scientific education in the vernacular was unknown until very recently." The Committee came to the conclusion that considering the difficulties which beset the question of elementary books on science for boys of the age of 14 years, such books do not require the patronage of Government, but that patronage should be given liberally to scientific books of a higher standard, for which the sale would necessarily be limited. But if it be desirable, as it unquestionably is, that scientific education, through the medium of the vernacular, should be largely extended,—and science can never be naturalised in any country until it is brought within the reach of the community through a vernacular language,—state aid should be given to those who undertake works on the higher branches of science. Since the establishment of the normal and the vernacular medical schools, however, new classes of persons are being trained for whom such books are needed, and as the number of these classes will increase, so will the demand increase for appropriate books for them. On the question of translation vrs. transliteration the report contains the following:

"The greatest divergency of opinion in the Committee was found on the subject of the proper rendering of technical terms.

The Committee had before them the admirable note of Babu Rajendralala Mitra dated 27th July 1871, written on this very point. Every argument that can be adduced for a vast system of translation is there marshalled in regular order, and the Committee refer to it as a thoroughly excellent paper, written to support the extreme views of the "translation party."

Babu Rajendralala Mitra classifies scientific terms under six heads of which four should always be translated, and the remaining two be simply transliterated, the general principle being that all words, except crude terms, should be translated. There is, however, difficulty in determining what are crude terms. In Chemistry compounds of crude terms, such as prefixes having reference to the number of atoms, should invariably be translated by Bengali words. The translation party do not think it necessary to draw the different parts of one word from one language, but insist on the use of such compounds which, rendered into corresponding English, would appear as *manigamy* for *polygamy* and *twi-ennial* for *bi-ennial*.

Mr. Woodrow and Mr. Clarke held that in Bengal we should take example from scientific men in Europe, who from experience of the grievous burden of remembering the names of scientific objects and processes in French, German, and English, are now earnest in their aspirations after one cosmopolitan language of science, and by adopting, if possible, the same word for every new process or thing, and by changing some of the old terms, are advancing towards its adoption. To a boy having no knowledge of Sanskrit, compounded Sanskrit words are one and all unknown, and there is no reason why he should not learn an unknown word accepted by European nations as readily as an unknown Sanskrit word, which will be of no help to him in his future studies.

Mr. Tawney remarked that the "vernacular books on science give the students admirable instruction in Sanskrit, but not in Science."

Mr. Woodrow reluctantly records his opinion that the question of terminology is not now discussed on its meri s. The translation party has unhappily striven to make it a question of race, and there is now no chance whatever of calm discussion on the advantage of one cosmopolitan language for science.

Babu Rajendralala Mitra is of opinion that crude names, which indicate substances of which there is no vernacular equivalents, and whose radical meanings are not required to be understood, such as quinine or ipecacuanha, can be made out very easily, and need cause no difficulty, and that the necessity of drawing the different parts of one compound word from two or more languages was an evil which cannot be avoided in any language. Such hybrid English as *Brahmanical* and *Moslemite*, or hybrid Latin as *Jonesia Aska* and *Cyprinus rohita*, were no more offensive to the English and the Latin languages than would similar compounds be in the vernacular. Philologically *bimonthly* is quite as bad as *manigamy*. The Babu denies that scientific men in Europe have effected any advance towards a cosmopolitan language for science beyond what is afforded by the Latin language, which is common to all of them, but which in the course of naturalisation in the different European vernaculars is so transmogrified as virtually to produce new terms; that the adoption of English words in Bengali will in any way contribute to the production of a cosmopolitan scientific languag ; and that such Sanskrit words as are fit to be used as scientific terms are unknown to the bulk of the intelligent classes of the people, for whom alone scientific works are needed. He admits that different authors at present use different sets of terms, according to their respective fancy and taste, but he maintains that state authority will be required as much to put down that practice and enforce the uniform use of English words as to require the use of vernacular translations. He also desires to disavow having any intention to raise a race question. His opinion, he says, is founded upon a firm conviction that for the rapid diffusion of science among his countrymen, it is absolutely necessary that science should be naturalised in the vernacular, and not presented in an uncouth, repulsive, hybrid garb, which can never be assimilated by the people.

Mr. Woodrow gives up the battle at least for the next twenty years. The pendulum is now swinging one way in Calcutta, and it would stop the clock of science altogether to attempt to turn it. He would accept now any number of thousands of Sanskrit compounds from a conviction that without them science does not at the present time stand a chance of obtaining a fair trial, and from a firm belief that twenty years hence, when it has been properly taught, and when natural philosophers of the Bengali race make their voices heard in the scientific world, a powerful protest will be raised from within the nation, and not from without, against the cruelty of burdening the students' minds with two lexicons of scientific terms in the place of one. Science steadily pursues its onward course. New school books will be constantly necessary to supersede old ones; and after the present Sanskrit rage has had its day, the terms common to science over the whole world will be welcomed even in Bengal, and the lexicon of newly-coined Sanskrit terms in science will be consigned to oblivion.

The Sub-Committee on Bengali books have recommended the following propositions, which have been adopted by the Committee:

1. That with a view to the improvement of school books in Bengali, it is desirable to induce competent writers to print books.
2. That the best reward for an author is that received from the sale of his work.
3. That a general school course for all the Bengali-speaking population, whether prescribed by the University or by Government, would have an unfavorable influence on the improvement of Bengali school literature.
4. That it is expedient for the Government or some other authority to prescribe subjects and to lay down standards, but that the books to be used should not be specified.
5. That if it be necessary for the purpose of examination to prescribe books, the largest area over which one book should necessarily be current should be an Inspector's circle.
6. That the comparative superiority of school literature in Bengal over that in the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab is due greatly to the fact that in the Delta of the Ganges the four Inspectors, a few years ago, settled the course, each in this own circle, under general instructions from the Director of Public Instruction.
7. That although there is a possibility that the books by Deputy Inspectors may thus obtain a circulation above their merits, yet the books with the widest sale have been written by Pandits Iswar Chandra Bidyasagar, Akhay Kumar Datta, Loharam Sarma, Tinkauri Datta, by Babus Rajendralal Mitra, Gopal Chandra Banerji, Prasanna Kumar Sarvadhikari, Tarini Charn Chatterji, &c. No English books had so wide a circulation as those by Babu Piyari Charan Sarkar. None of these gentlemen were Inspectors of Schools, or could influence directly the adoption of their books.

The Committee lay down the following rules for the preparation of Bengali School-Books:

"In the preparation of Primers, the old plan of giving long lists of words of one, or more syllables, interspersed with compounds of two or more consonants, should be entirely done away with. In the Bengali language the rules of spelling and orthography are so simple and easy, that two pages suffice to embrace them all; and when a boy has mastered them, his attention should be directed to sentences rising gradually from collections of two or three words to more complicated forms. The great object of such books is to teach children how to read, and care has only to be taken that they read nothing noxious or offensive.

In Readers the main object should be to secure such a mass of reading as would afford to the pupil the best specimens of chaste and idiomatic writing available in the literature of the country, or to prepare such specimens with strict regard to the genious and idiom of the language, avoiding all vulgarisms on the one hand, and pedantry on the other. This can rarely be accomplished in literal translations, and the Committee are of opinion that literal translations from foreign language should be generally avoided in the selection of Readers. The subject may be borrowed, and, to a certain extent, must be taken from foreign sources, but the treatment should be native, idiomatic, and in strict accordance with the genius of the vernacular.

These remarks also apply to history. A dry repulsive style, crowded with unimportant names and insignificant events, is most prejudicial to the study of the subject, and this can be avoided only by writing with a special eye to the requirements of the pupils. Some of the text-books on the subject now in use are not quite suited, being either excessively brief or diffuse, or inordinately loaded with proper names. The most effectual mode of teaching history in the lower classes, the Committee think, would be to place in the hands of children well-written, interesting, and attractive historical biographies, interspersed with anecdotes, so as to bring out in relief the lives of particular historical characters and the social condition of their time, with short notices just to keep up the historical connection.

In the case of scientific books the majority of the Committee are of opinion that a greater latitude must necessarily be admitted, but even in regard to them literal translations are generally not desirable. The style and mode of explanation most appropriate among one nation are not necessarily the same among another, and between the English and the Bengali the style of speaking, the mode of thinking, and the habits of life and climatic circumstances, are so radically different and sometimes so antagonistic, that it is futile to expect that literal reproductions of English ideas would in many instances be other than obscure, vague, and indistinct. Illustrations intended to elucidate general principles, which in the English language would be most appropriate and apt, would in Bengali often prove more incomprehensible than the general principles which they are intended to put forth clearly.

Babu Rajendralala Mitra holds that it would be irrational to imagine that scientific truths can be made to oger-ride all distinctive peculiarities of national character, and can be impressed on the juvenile mind without adjusting them to their surroundings. This objection, which applies to all scientific books prepared in Europe, except to those necessary to the science of numbers, may also be predicated of most works prepared by Europeans in this country. Scientific men in India, however, eminent in their respective spheres, are not generally speaking noted for their vernacular attainments, or for any extensive knowledge of native habits of thought and expression, and it is therefore not to be expected that they should be able to express themselves in the style best suited to impress their teachings on Bengali youth through the medium of the vernacular.

The native members of the Committee are of opinion, therefore, that where two books of equal merits on any subject are available, one being a literal translation from an English text, and the other an original work or an adaptation, the latter should be preferred. It is, however, not at all the wish of the native members to prohibit the use of a translation when it happens to be the only book available, or to be better than an original or adapted work on the subject.

The Committee thus enunciate their views on the policy for the future:

The opinion of the Committee is averse to any great change in the system which has obtained for the last twenty years. The rate of progress in Bengal Proper is far in advance of that in the rest of India. Here no school course has been authoritatively laid down by Government. The authorities of every school, Government, aided, or unaided, choose their own books. The only case in which any limitation occurs in the choice is where it is necessary to name books for examination, as in the Entrance and other examinations. The naming of particular books in Bengali has hitherto been avoided as much as possible by the Director of Public Instruction and by the Inspectors of Schools. Hence the supposition of the Government of India that the Director of Public Instruction authoritatively determined the books to be read in every class of a school assisted by Government, though true for the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab, is not applicable to Bengal. It does not appear to the Committee either expedient or desirable that Lower Bengal, in the matter of school books, should follow the example of these two provinces.

The Committee consider that the number of Bengali school books published in the last ten or fifteen years affords conclusive evidence of the activity of the native mind. In the preparation of Bengali school books no artificial stimulus is required. If competition be open, and if subjects and not books be mentioned, or if where mention of a book is required it be named as a guide to the scope of the subject and not as absolutely necessary to be selected, the books required will be forthcoming. The Committee, therefore, are of opinion that in the Bengali-speaking districts it is not desirable for them to carry out fully the orders of the Supreme Government by "adapting more carefully the course of authorised reading to the general educational p licy of Government," first because there is no course of authorised reading here, and secondly, because the educational policy of the Local Government of late years has not been uniform, and thirdly, because a decentralising policy has effected better results than the centralising policy pursued in the Upper Provinces. The Committee assume that it is the desire of the Supreme Government to provide, or to get provided, for its subjects a good healthy school literature in language suited to the comprehension of school boys, and they believe that this object will be best effected in Bengal by allowing full scope to the natural law of supply and demand. The Committee hope to lay before Government their opinion on individual books one month after their Catalogue of Bengali School Books is received from the Secretariat Press."

We have thus endeavoured to give a synopsis of the report of the Committee. It will be observed that the widest divergence of opinion prevails among them on many important questions. The report practically represents two sets of opinions, 1stly those maintained by Mr. Woodrow and his concurring colleagues, and 2ndly those maintained by Babu Rajendralala Mitra. On the whole we consider the latter to be both rational and sound. As for the general principles laid down for the preparation of Bengali School-Books we wish the Committee had given some examples from existing books. The authors could have then at once perceived the kind of books which the Committee want. We agree with the Committee that the policy of decentralization hitherto pursued in the selection of School-Books in Bengal is for the best, but we would limit it with certain conditions. We would have the books selected by a competent Committee for each class of subjects, and then leave it to the governing autho-

rities of each to select such of the books from he list as they may think fit. They would have then uniformity without the evils of centralization.

THE PATNA DIVISION.

THIS is a most important division of the territories subject to the sway of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal. The pressure of population is the greatest here, while the people being for the most part ignorant and bigoted are rather difficult to rule. Last year this division was the scene of the greatest suffering from scarcity and famine. But, says Mr. Bayley, the Commissioner, "what suffering there was on a large scale was confined to the early months of the year, specially February and March 1874, before the people really understood that work or food was assuredly to be had by those who required it, and before, indeed, the Government organization was sufficiently complete in some places to receive it. I saw enough suffering in those months to give me a very ghastly conviction of what would have been the result if relief had not been speedily available." Generally speaking, Mr, Bayley expresses his opinion that, considering the rates paid for labour, Behar is a very poor country, and that the material condition of the people is very low. "Over the culturable area of the division, with the single exception of north Chumparun, and certain parts in Shahabad and Gya, there is hardly any waste land, and the population of the land per square mile is excessive, ranging in cultivated tracts between 500 and 750 per square mile—a population, too, almost wholly agricultural. Rents, including therein the innumerable cesses by which they are supplemented, are limited in the case of the majority of agriculturalists by little else than their inability to pay more. The labourer's wage gives him subsistence, but only by the added earnings of his wife and family. Indebtedness is very general. The primary wants of food, clothing, and shelter are most frugally supplied, and secondary wants among these classes are scarcely supplied at all." The Commissioner's own view is that the pressure of population on the soil has very largely increased of recent years. Emigration is very little resorted to, and even the high prices and distress of the past year but little added to the usual small supply of emigrants. Mr. Bayley remarks:

"I have said that the energy of recruiters for these districts was centralised to a great extent at Patna. The reason of this is not far to seek: out of the 2,800 persons registered at Patna, less than 1,000 were residents of the district. It is a convenient focus for collecting the waifs and strays of surrounding districts. Next to Patna the most important depot is Arrah. Gya only sent 709 emigrants last year, while Arrah sent 2,400, and Buxar 794. Of the Arrah emigrants, nearly two-thirds went to the tea districts, and about one-third to the colonies. Mr. Haggard justly remarks that the supply is by no means equal to the demand, and it is a strange thing to me. Considering the miserable hand-to-mouth existence of a large portion of the population of Behar, and considering their industrious habits and willingness to take service in other parts of India; considering also the number of men who come back with really large sums of money from the West India colonies, it is strange to me that the recruiting depots during all the years they have been at work should have got so little hold of the surplus population.

From the north of the Ganges there is practically no emigration: absolutely none from Tirhoot and Chumparun; and Sarun, with its population of over two millions, registers only 448 emigrants altogether in a year of scarcity like 1874. Of this number, 186 went to Burmah, being recruited by Government agency. There is, however, a large annual migration eastward from Sarun of men going to work in the North Bengal districts, leaving their homes about October, and generally returning after April. Of these no computation has been made."

In spite of so many disturbing elements, it is reported that the labour market fairly maintained its equilibrium. The abnormal demand for labour on the extensive famine works on the one hand, and the distribution of charitable relief on the other, were both calculated to raise the wages of labour; but this effect was counteracted by the unusually large numbers whom the pressure of scarcity drove into the field, and the result was that the state of the districts in respect of labour was, except near the State Railway in Tirhoot, much as usual. As yet there seems to be no alteration in the wages of labour, which are very low in this division. The Collectors are all agreed that the people really are grateful for the efforts made by Government to relieve them during the scarcity, and—as in other divisions—their gratitude has found expression in popular songs. Mr. Bayley adds that in no other country in the world could people, massed together on the roads as they were in Tirhoot, have been found to behave so well, or to give so little trouble. "While things looked gloomy they were patient; when they came on to the works (with at first very insufficient supervision) they were peaceful and obedient; there was no rioting, no plundering, no sacking of granaries; when we turned them off the works, they went quietly and settled down to their usual agricultural pursuits with more than ordinary energy; and now they are repaying their advances, as a rule, smoothly, and without making excuses." The Lieutenant Governor gives a brief abstract of the machinery employed for the administration of relief during the scarcity. Thirty covenanted civilians, 74 military commissioned officers, 88 uncovenanted officers, and 57 other Europeans and 1,818 natives,—2067 officers altogether, of whom 2012 were stationed in Tirhoot,—constituted the extra staff placed under the Commissioner's orders during the famine. Tirhoot was divided into two districts, and an additional Commissioner was appointed; special sub-divisions were created; the sub-divisions were parcelled out into circles of varying areas, each circle being administered by a Superintendent, sometimes a Covenanted officer, sometimes Deputy Magistrate, sometimes a temporarily engaged officer, sometimes a planter; and under these, again, were groups of officers; and the whole of the salt preventive establishment, as well as that of the subordinate executive service, was made available for relief duties. The result was that relief administration was brought within easy reach of every village and every household. And success was complete. The famine marks an important epoch in the road communications of the division, which were much improved by the relief measures. The Lieutenant-Governor has sanctioned the conversion of one of the most important roads—the Patna branch road—into a light railway or tramway. The Commissioner reports of the Durbhungha State Railway that, sanctioned in February 1874, it began to carry grain in April, and carried 40,000 tons, equal to 11,20,000 maunds of grain and fodder before the rains. "It was never intended," he writes, "to keep it open during the rains, as permanent bridges could not be erected, and much of it was laid over low ground on the level of the country. Consequently, when the floods came in June, it was closed for public traffic till December. It is now intended to make the line permanent, and to take a branch from it west to Mozufferpore, but the lower length of existing line will probably have to be shifted as soon as the engineers have found a suitable site for the terminus on the Ganges." It is remarkable that the land revenue was collected without difficulty, notwithstanding the trying circumstances of the year.

THE LATE BABU PEARY CHURN SIRCAR.

THE Prince of Indian teachers has passed away! The Arnold of the East has been snatched away from the scene of his labors by the King of Terrors! Babu Peary Churn Sircar is dead! This melancholy event has spread a gloom over native society. Suffering from incipient diabetes, of the existence of which he was not aware until it was too late, he fell a victim to it on Thursday last. On receipt of the sad intelligence Mr. Tawney, officiating Principal of the Presidency College, at once closed the College, the Hindu School, and the Hare School as a token of respect to the memory of the lamented deceased, and the students under his presidency started a subscription to commemorate his career as an educationist. The feeling among them was one of common sorrow for a common calamity as if each and every one of them had lost a personal friend, and this feeling is largely shared by the outside native public.

Babu Peary Churn Sircar was born in 1822. He was brought up under the eyes of that father of Indian education, David Hare, and gave early promise of future excellence. From the Hare School as it was popularly called he was promoted to the late Hindu College, where his career was most brilliant. He carried away the highest prizes and held for several years one of the highest scholarships open to the students of the College. He began life as a teacher in the Hooghly Branch School, and was subsequently appointed Head-master of the Baraset school. He greatly distinguished there. Under his management the Baraset school was known to be one of the best in Bengal. He established the first boarding institution there and also a school for girls. By his simplicity, amiableness, and active benevolence he became not only the pet of his boys but also of the people of Baraset, and when he left them, he actually left amid tears. He was next appointed Head-master of the Hare School, which he soon raised to the foremost rank among Government schools. A few years ago he was promoted to the Presidency College as Assistant Professor of Literature, and the rich stores of knowledge which he had amassed were now brought out to the best advantage. It was a sight to see him explain the most difficult passages in prose and poetry, illustrated by classic allusions and anecdotes, and whatever he taught he thoroughly impressed on the mind of his student. The secret of his success as a teacher was the familiarity with which he treated his pupils. He never kept them at a distance—he treated them as his friends and the most obdurate nature yielded to his gentle sway. He never had recourse to the school-master's birch—he at once won his way to the heart of those whom he addressed. He loved his pupils and they loved him in return. Many of the rising generation can attest the truth of this fact. Babu Pearychurn did not think that his work ended in the class-room—he took as much interest in his pupils out of it as when in it. He was a friend of education in the widest sense of the word. Seeing that many poor boys could not enter the Government schools, he maintained for several years a middle class school called the Cohorebagan Preparatory chool. He also assisted many a struggling student with money, clothing and books. He was an advocate of female education, and established a modest girls' school in his neighbourhood, which is still in existence. He was also a warm friend of the widow marriage movement and earnestly seconded the laudable efforts of his friend Pundit Eswar Chunder Vidyasagara. He neither spared money nor trouble to further that movement. He saw the evils of drink-craving in native society and founded the Bengal Temperance Society. Although that Society did not work so successfully as we would wish, still it had a great moral influence upon the rising generation. In connection with it he conducted creditably for some years a monthly periodical called the *Well-Wisher*. He also took charge for a short time of the *Education Gazette*. A man of unbounded benevolence, though not possessed of commensurate means, he shewed the kindliness of his heart in the active work he undertook during the Famine of 1866 in feeding the hungry and clothing the naked.

Such was the man, who has been cut off in the bloom of his life. He has left a large family to sorrow his loss, and what adds to the severity of the calamity to them is that his mother is about eighty-four years of age, and that one of his sons is in England studying for the bar. During his illness the lamented deceased often wept for the sake of his mother and boy—he had a photograph of the latter by him which he kissed over and over. Much as Babu Peary Churn was valued for his literary acquirements and educational labors, his name will be always cherished in fond recollection by his countrymen for his sterling moral worth. He was absolutely guileless—we may say that he carried his heart on his sleeve. Modest and unobstrusive, honest and thoroughly conscientious, charitable but without ostentation, he was one of the best fruits of English education, and those who are in the habit of denouncing the so-called godless system of State education will do well to study the moral of the life of this excellent Bengali. In the family circle, in the educational circle, as well as in the wider circle of society he has left a void which cannot be easily filled up.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

AS USUAL we claim our annual holiday for next week on account of Durga Puja. Accordingly the *Patriot* will not be issued on Monday next.

WE HAVE received the names of the following subscribers to the Prince of Wales' Entertainment Fund :

	Rs.
Already advertised	20,750
Newab Abdool Gunny C. S. I. and Khajah Ashanoollah Khan Bahadoor, Dacca.. ...	3000
Hon'ble Doorga Churn Law, ...	500
Mir Mohamed Ali	500
Baboo Heeralal Seal, additional subscription ...	500
Moonshee Ameer Ali Khan Bahadoor	500
Baboo Annodapersad Roy, additional subscription	400
Syud Willaet Ali Khan	250
Syud Mohamed Hossain	250
Baboo Chunder Kant Mookerjea...	250
Sreemutty Unno Poorna Devi	250
Chowdree Mohamed Zohoorul Hak	200
Baboos Ramdas Sen and Radhica Churn Sen Berhampore	150
,, Greesh Chunder Dass Roy Bahadoor ...	100
,, Ram Kissen Das	100
Baboo Chunno Mull	100
Newab Imtazooddowlah Bahadoor	100
,, Nuzhuttooddowlah Bahadoor	100
Hakeem Syud Waris Ali Khan	100
,, Syud Kazim Ali Khan	100
Baboo Modho Das, Benares	100
,, Moodhoosudon Das, Benares..	100
,, Bissesswar Sing, Shahabad	100
,, Phool Chand Johory..	50
,, Prankissen Brnerjea, Saidabad ...	50
,, Boikant Nath Sen ,, ...	50
,, Guru Churn Das, Berhampore ...	50
,, Denonath Ganguly ,, ...	50
Total	28,750

WE ARE glad to learn that a meeting was convened at Berhampore for the purpose of welcoming His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. It was at first proposed that the people of Moorshedabad should invite His Royal Highness to their capital city, but after discussion it was resolved that as the Royal visitor might not have time to accede to their wishes they should cooperate with the Calcutta Committee. Some gentlemen subscribed on the spot whose names we give above. We hope other towns in the Mofussil will follow the example of Berhampore. The meeting was convened at the instance of Rai Rajiblochun Rai Bahadur.

WE BEG to draw attention to an advertizement in another column intimating that a new monthly journal of Indian Agriculture, Mineralogy and Statistics will be ushered into existence from the 1st December next under the editorship of Mr. Robert Knight. We shared the general regret that Mr. Knight's *Agricultural Gazette* and *Statistical Journal* were discontinued with the *Indian Economist*, and are exceedingly glad that they are to be revived in a new form. Mr. Knight's name is a guarantee of success in newspaper enterprize, and the ability with which he conducted the defunct journals leads us to hope and believe that the new monthly will be a valuable accession to Indian periodical literature. It is an anomaly that India, which is an agricultural country, has no organ devoted to agriculture.

WE DO not think that the Resolution of the Government of Bengal on the settlement operations of the Sonthal Pergunnas gives us the whole truth. It certainly gives some glimpses of truth. For instance Sir Richard Temple fully acknowledge the feuds subsisting between zemindar and ryot But he observes :

"Sir Richard Temple recognized the principle that the main object of the settlement was the peace of the country and the contentment of the people ; that a moderate rental, which would regularly be paid, was a better arrangement for the zemindars than a nominal high demand which it was impossible to realize ; that it was desirable that the settlement should be made for the longest period to which the consent of both parties could be obtained ; and that disputes respecting the arrears of past years should be decided by the settlement officers rather than by the ordinary courts. The Commissioner was instructed to use his utmost efforts to complete the settlement as speedily as possible, and to report what additional establishment would be necessary in order to attain this object."

True, but the accounts which reach us do not shew that the balance of justice has been held with an even hand between the zemindar and ryot. More on this subject hereafter.

WE HEAR that consequent on the lamented death of Babu Pearychurn Sircar Mr. Tawney, officiating Principal of the Presidency College, has recommended the following temporary arrangements, that is to say, that Babu Bholanath Pal, M. A. Head-Master of the Hindu School, should be promoted to the Presidency College, and Nobinchunder Das second master of the Hindu School should be appointed Head-Master in succession to him. We hope that these arrangements will be made permanent. Babu Rholanath Pal is one of the most meritorious officers of the education department, and his acquirements and usefulness have been always very highly spoken of by such eminent members of the department as Messrs. Sutcliffe, Croft, Lethbridge and Tawney. During his short experience as Principal of the Presidency College we believe Mr. Woodrow was very favorably impressed with the Babu's qualifications and abilities. Both Babus Moheshchunder Banerjea and Pearychurn Sircar stepped into the Presidency College from the chair of Head-Master of the Hindu and Hare Schools respectively, and precedent therefore supports Babu Bholanath's other claims.

THE IDEA of a Zoological Garden was first mooted in right earnest in the days of Sir William Grey, not to speak of previous half-fledged attempts, but it has at last been matured after nearly seven years and is about to be carried out by Sir Richard Temple. In his minute on the subject Sir Richard gives a brief sketch of the measures he has taken to start the project. We are told that the site which lies on the left bank of Tolly's Nullah, close to the Zerat Bridge, has been selected for the purpose. Sir Richard says : "The present time is specially suitable for opening the garden, inasmuch as we shall have a handsome collection to begin with by reason of the munificence of Mr. Schwendler, who has been so good as to place his numerous and interesting specimens at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, thereby conferring a benefit on the public which will, I am sure, deserve and receive general appreciation. We hope also to obtain specimens from other quarters, and to add to the collection from time to time." But we are constrained to add that this is a bad time for inviting public subscriptions. Subscription has now become a sort of taxation, and those, whose misfortune it is to pay, are really groaning under it.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE has given a new feature to his administration by his adopting a line of policy calculated to infuse a kind of right loyal public spirit in the hearts of the people living in the territories subject to his Government. The correspondence published in the last issue of the *Calcutta Gazette* brings prominently to notice the conduct of Babu Rajchunder Chuckerbutty, a Zemindar of Rajshye, who displayed great promptitude, discretion, and judgment in bringing a murderer to justice. And we fully appreciate the motive which prompted the Hon'ble Judges of the High Court to bring this zemindar to the notice of Government and recommend him for reward. The Government of Bengal has ordered the presentation of a silver watch with a suitable inscription to Babu Rajchunder Chuckerbutty in recognition of his public-spirited conduct, and of the valuable services rendered by him and has also addressed to the Babu a letter containing an expression of the thanks and acknowledgments of the Government.

THE SAME GAZETTE contains a summary of cerrespondence relative to a case of money order forgery which occurred at Rajshye in March 1875, which we had noticed at the time. Money to the amount of Rs. 5,400 had been drawn from the Burdwan Treasury by means of 36 money orders of Rs. 150 each. These money order forms had been stolen from the Rajshye Collectorate evidently in collusion with some clerks of that office. The Magistrate of Rajshye had offered a reward of Rs. 500 for such information as would lead to the apprehension of the culprits. In the investigation which followed the most distinguished part was taken by Babu Prosunnochunder Chuckerbutty of the Rajshye Police, who, tracing some resemblance between the hand-writing of Nittogopal, his brother-in-law, and that of the forged letter of advice received at the Burdwan Treasury, and on which the orders were paid, suspected Nittogopal as the probable forger of that letter. He traced this miscreant at Krishnaggur, who confessed his guilt and surrendered a portion of the booty, and named two clerks of the Rajshye Collectorate his accomplices. They were brought to trial and convicted. Nittogopal was sentenced to 10 years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 400, and one of the two clerks, named Monimohun Roy, was sentenced to nine years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 400. The Lieutenant Governor gracefully acknowledges the merit of the services rendered by Babu Prosunnochunder Chuckerbutty in the discharge of his duty, which was made very difficult by the relation he bore to the chief offender,

We have, however, been informed that the Magistrate of Rajshye wrote depreciatingly of the chatesters of the services rendered by Inspector Prosunnochunder Chuckerbutty as having shewn some backwardness in bringing Nittogopal to justice because he was his relative, and recommended his exclusion from the benefit of the rewards offered. As this recommendation was in direct opposition to the evidence afforded by the proceedings of the case the Government very properly overruled him.

WE HAVE before us a memorial submitted to the Governor General in Council by Babu Setalpersad Gupta, late Head-Master, High School, Barabanki, Oudh. This case affords a good illustration of the truth of the saying that the British Government has only ears and no eyes. If the Chief Commissioner of Oudh had only opened his eyes, he would have at once seen the enormity of the injustice done to the Babu. The facts of the case are these : In April 1864, the Babu was appointed Head-master of a High School, in Oudh, by the late Director, Mr. Handford ; in February 1873, he was selected, by the Director, Mr. Browning, to re-organize the then much-disorganized school at Barabanki ; soon after joining that institution he was constrained from personal observation, and from repeated complaints, verbally made to him, to report to the Director against his third assistant, Mr. Kanhaya Lal, son of the Circle Inspector, Rai Durga Prasad, and to recommend his transfer ; in May 1873, that officer was transferred, but as he had been posted to an acting appointment he reverted to his substantive office in October following ; on his return his conduct did not shew any improvement and the Babu therefore felt it his duty again to report him in March 1874 ; Mr. Nesfield having then succeeded Mr. Browning in the Directorship, took up the matter, but instead of making a full enquiry, charged the Babu for reasons not known to him with using "unfair means for Mr. Kanhaya Lal's removal ;" the Babu solicited the Director to have the case thoroughly investigated through the Deputy Commissioner, or the District Educational Committee, but not only was no attention paid to his application, but that no notice was taken of the District Officer's report, advising the director to transfer Mr. Kanhaya Lal, and further hte petitioner's salary was reduced from Rs. 200 to Rs. 150 per mensem. He appealed against this order, and he was dismissed ! Such are the facts of this case. We do hope that the Government will not trust to its ears but use its eyes, and sift the merits of the case to the bottom.

THE SARAWAKS of Bombay have presented to the local Government a memorial against the Thakore of Palitana complaining of certain outrages committed on the sect. We give the memorial below :

Humbly Sheweth,—That your Excellency's memorialists have learnt with very great concern and uneasiness, from private and reliable advices received by them, that on or about the 21st day of August last, a number of men in the service and under the orders of the Thakore Shaib of Palitana went up on to the Sattrunja Hills, on which are situated the sacred temples of the Shrawuk community, and forcibly ejected the poojarees (worshippers) and others in charge of the temples from their posts and dwelling places, and forcibly took possession of the keys of the gates of the ghud and the several ootaroos of the servants of Anundjee Cullianjee from those who had charge of them.

2. These instances of oppression continue unredressed to this moment.

3. That your memorialists so far are not in possession of the details of the arbitrary, high handed and unjustifiable acts of the Thakore and his servants; but some idea, they submit, may be formed of their nature and extent from the facts

hat the gills in the temples have been forced open, the inscriptions on the temple walls have been effaced or mutilated in a manner offensive to the religious susceptibilities of your memorialist, and these temples made the free resort of men of the Mahomedan religion, whose presence can never be tolerated in a Hindoo temple, and who specially, when clothed with authority, cannot be expected to respect feelings they do not share.

4. That the aforesaid Sattrunja Hills form, as your Excellency well knows, the subject matter of a suit now pending in the Court of Mr. Candy, the Judicial Assistant of Kattywar, in the course of which suit evidence was tendered on behalf of the Thakore about the time of the perpetration of the outrage hereby complained against, that the Thakore's men were in possession of the hills, the intention evidently being to found on this evidence an argument in favour of the Thakore's claim. As a matter of fact, at the time and for some days after this evidence was given, the men representing your memorialists' community, and not the Thakore's men, were in possession of the hills, so that the outrage subsequently committed was in all probability planned with a view to give an appearance of truth to a false tale.

And your memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

The cry raised in Bombay, we may mention, is echoed in Bengal. The followers of the sect here represent to us that they feel sorely aggrieved, and are anxious that the fullest enquiry may be made into the truth of the statements contained in the memorial. A large body of loyal and peaceful subjects are affected in this matter, and we do hope that the Bombay Government will give them the redress sought for.

UNMOVED by newspaper howls Mr. Justice Phear has recorded the following certificate in the case of *Issur Chunder Dey vrs. Mr. Forbes* which we noticed in our last, stating his reasons why he considers that the suit was properly instituted in the High Court :

"I certify that, by reason of general importance, this action was fit to be brought in the High Court. The plaintiff was assaulted and forcibly turned out of a public auction-room by the auctioneer in the presence of a considerable audience and Messrs. Mackenzie, Lyall, and Co., followed up this action of their subordinate by sending the plaintiff a written notice, forbidding him for the future ever to attend any auction on their premises, and threatening him that, if he endeavoured to do so, he would be kept out by force. In view of these facts, and considering that it is a principal part of the plaintiff's trade and business to attend and make purchases at public auctions with the view to selling again, and bearing in mind the precedent afforded by the decision of Mr. Justice Norman in *Noorchunder Kur* vs. *Woods*, I am of opinion that the plaintiff had good right to seek the judgment of the High Court in this matter.

I should have given this certificate at the time the decree was passed, had I not understood that the defendant, by his assent to the proposed terms of the decree, expressed as it was by the mouth of his counsel after three days taken for consideration, and unaccompanied as it also was by any objection, to the award of costs, had rendered a certificate unnecessary.

It seems to me now, however, best that this formal certificate should be recorded, if need be *nunc pro tunc*."

There was in our opinion an additional reason why the suit was instituted in the High Court. There was Phear the Fearless and therefore no fear of miscarriage of Justice. We are surprised that Englishmen, who boast of loyalty to law, should grumble when law and justice are administered with an even hand, particularly in cases in which natives are pitted against Europeans and *vice versa*. Reverse the position of Mr. Forbes, and consider him the aggrieved, would his countrymen have murmured if he had applied to the High Court for redress? Mr. Justice Phear has more than once vindicated the majesty of law, regardless of distinctions of color or creed or the position of parties, and we are really concerned to see that Englishmen instead of feeling proud of such an impartial and fearless judge denounce him for his impartiality. We observe that a subscription has been set on foot to pay Mr. Forbes' law expenses, and if this is to be taken as an evidence of English opinion in the matter, we can only say that we cannot too strongly regret it for the sake of the English character.

THE LAST NUMBER of the *Indian Charivari* contains an album portrait of our distinguished countryman, Babu Rajendralala Mitra, which though not quite happy, is fair and striking enough. Buck has appended to it an appreciative biographical notice which we give below :

Babu Rajendralala Mitra is a gentleman of whom his countrymen may well be proud for he has established the reputation of Bengalis for accurate study and research in many countries where, without his assistance, the name of a literary Bengali was probably unknown. His is no product of our modern system of high class education, and may be said to be a self-taught man, for he has from an early age sketched out for himself and pursued his own line of study. He was born in Calcutta in 1822, of a high Brahmin family, some of his ancestors having occupied distinguished positions in Indian history centuries ago. His studious disposition betrayed itself at an early age, for we have been told that he began the study of Persian when only eight years old. He commenced the study of English about the same time, but his health giving way, he took up the study of medicine, and was a distinguished student at the Calcutta College for upwards of three years. He was anxious to visit England with Dwarkanath Tagore in 1841, but caste obstacle prevented his doing so. Then he took up the study of Law and Sanskrit, and he soon found a post in which he could indulge in his favorite pursuits as Librarian of the Asiatic Society—a position he held for ten years. The fruits of his studies have been numerous comprising nearly forty separate works, besides about a hundred contributions to the publications of the Asiatic and other scientific societies. As a Sanskrit scholar and antiquarian he now enjoys a world-wide fame, as an independent and upright Native gentleman he enjoys the esteem of both Europeans and his fellow countrymen in India."

Like Max Muller Buck has mistaken the caste of this great Indian. He had evidently before him the Hungarian biography of the Babu, in which he is represented as a Kulin, but he is a Kulin Kyastha and not a Brahmin by birth.

THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE for the 22nd ultimo contains the following notification under the Judicial Department :

Babu Grish Chunder Chatterjea, from Tumlook in Midnapore, to the Sudder Station of Moorshedabad.
" Prem Chand Pal, from Furreedpore to Tumlook in Midnapore.
" Nitya Gopal Mullick, from Alipore in the 24-Pergunnahs to Furreedpore.
" Denesh Chunder Roy, from Burrisaul in Backergunge, to Alipore in the 24-Pergunnahs.
" Dwarka Nath Mitter, from Burdwan to Alipore in the 24-Pergunnahs.
" Amirto Lal Pal, B. L., from Satkhirah in the 24-Pergunnahs, to the Sudder Station of Burdwan, as First Moonsif.
" Madub Chunder Chuckerbutty, from Jugganathdighi in Tipperah, to Satkhira in the 24-Pergunnahs.
" Sham Lal Haldar, B. L., from Alipore in the 24-Pergunnahs, to Jugganathdighi in Tipperah.
" Shambhoo Chunder Nag, M. A., and B. L., from Baraset in the 24-Pergunnahs, to Serajgunge in Rajshaye.
" Kali Prosunno Mookerjee, B. L., from Serajunge in Rajshahye, to Baraset in the 24-Pergunnahs.
" Gobind Chunder Ghose, M. A. and B. L., from Bishenpore in West Burdwan, to Serampore in Hooghly, as Second Moonsif.
" Upendro Chunder Mullick, B. L., from Serampore in Hooghly, to Bishenpore in West Burdwan.
" Kanaie Lal Mookerjea, B. L., from Bongong in Nuddea, to Netrokona in Mymensingh,
" Bhoobun Mohon Roy, from Netrokona in Mymensingh, to Bongong in Nuddea, as Second Moonsif.
" Kedar Nath Chatterjea, from Parcool in Sylhet, to Serampore in Hooghly, as First Moonsif.
" Nil Madhub Shamunto, B. L., from Phenchoogunge in Sylhet, to Parcool in that district.
" Chunder Coomar Mitter, from Serampore in Hooghly, to Phenchoogunge in Sylhet.
" Ram Chunder Dhur, from Ghosegong in Mymensingh, to Meherpore in Nuddea.
" Grish Chunder Roy, from Meherpore in Nuddea, to Ghosegong in Mymensigh.

These transfers we believe have been made on the recommendation of the High Court. We should like to know whether these wholesale transfers have been made on any principle. It was, if we are not misinformed, a recognised rule with the Court not to transfer a Munsif from his station within three years from his appointment to it, but the above notification has set that rule at naught. Munsifs who have been scarcely two years in a station have been transferred without reason or rhyme. Such capricious transfers have a depressing and demoralizing effect. The best men find that they are entirely at the mercy of the English Department of the High Court, and however zealous and meritorious, they may be shifted from one district to another at the caprice of their masters. The hardships caused by such arbitrary and fanciful transfers can be best realized by those who suffer them.

A CORRESPONDENT at Banda has forwarded to us the particulars of some criminal cases which we summarize below :

"In a village called Seelab, in the district and pergunnah of Banda, situated 16 miles from the district town, a man named Hazari was charged with culpable homicide under Sec. 304 I. P. C. The homicide consisted in his causing the death of a field labourer of his by striking him with a *lattee* or club. But the fellow villagers of the accused made a joint report to the effect that Gunga had come by his death by being gored by a bullock. This report was confirmed by the investigation of Head Constable Kureem Buksh in charge of the Matundh Police Out post. The *Punchait Namah* being to the same purport and signed by all the members of the Punchayet the body was ordered to be burnt. Two or three days after this a brahmin named Peary, *Purohit* to defendant Hazari, gave information that the deceased had met with his death at the hands of Hazari. Heera Sing, Sub Inspector of Police of Banda held a local investigation at which several witnesses, who were said to have volunteered their evidence deposed to the effect that the deceased had died by the hand of Hazari. Hazari was *challaned*, tried by the Magistrate and committed to the Sessions. Amongst the witnesses who supported the prosecution at the Magistrate's Court were two boys of 12 years each. These retracted their statement before the Judge and deposed to Gunga having been gored to death by a bullock. The defendant was convicted at the Sessions and sentenced to 5 years' rigorous imprisonment which was reduced to one year by the High Court. The two boys were tried by the Assistant Magistrate for perjury and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment. Six Zemindars, one Chowkydar and Head Constable Kareem Buksh were committed to the sessions on a charge of suppression of evidence. The Head Constable was acquitted and the others were sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment each

During the progress of the trial of Hazari at the Sessions Court the above named Peary gave information to the Assistant Magistrate that Murli Lumbardar of Matundh had visited the family of the accused Hazari, stopped with his mother and brother, being near relatives, and prevailed upon the two boys mentioned above by threats and promises to retract their statements made before the Magistrate and deposed before the Judge to the effect of the accident already referred to. It may be mentioned here casually that the above named Murli stood well in the estimation of Government having been rewarded with a khillut for saving the lives of several European fugitives from Nowgong during the Mutiny of '57. An investigation followed upon Peary's second information which elicited nothing to shew that Murli did any thing to tamper with the witnesses There was no denial of his having visited the convict Hazari's mother and afforded her consolation upon the calamity which had befallen her son. Murli however was committed to the Sessions where he was acquitted.

Now it would appear that this redoubtable Peary's labors in the interests of justice are never to come to an end. While Murli was under trial he comes one day (19th September) before the Magistrate with fetters on his legs and states that he with his relatives had been confined and put in fetters in a neighbouring village called Thakurra in the jurisdiction of the Gourihar Jagirdar in which several villagers of Thakur and Seelab were implicated. Immediately Police Inspectors and constables were ordered to the villages named to arrest the offenders specified by Peary. They stand charged with offences under sections 342, 343, 344, 346, 359, and are under arrest. Communications have been sent to the Jagirdar and the Political Agent of Bundelkhund at Nowgong to inform them of the proceedings adopted. Peary alleges that the motive which led to his illegal confinement was to keep him away as a witness in Murli's case. The other version of the story, which is insisted upon as the correct version, is that Peary holding lands in the village of Thakuru and being a defaulter was arrested by the people of the Jagirdar the first moment he was found within the Agentee Jurisdiction.

Immediately after Murli's acquittal and discharge from the Sessions he was again arrested and that in the Judge's Kutchery compound under sec. 363 I.P.C. The charge against him is that he was instrumental in kidnapping Peary from the British dominion. The case is still under investigation."

Since the above was in type our correspondent has forwarded further particulars which we give below :

"Pearey, it appears, was arrested not for being a revenue defaulter but for theft in the Thakura village and there were four distinct charges against him. His relatives, that is his brother's wife and mother-in-law with his children had gone there to appeal against the sentence and obtain his release. He broke from the prison and escaped into British territory with the fetters on his legs. The Political Agent of Bundelkand has taken up the case and issued a warrant for his arrest on the charge of theft and escape from lawful custody and has also refused to deliver up the Agentee chief's men. He has also demanded that the men who trespassed on his territory should be delivered up to the Agentee chief for trial. The relatives of Peary who were said to have been ill-treated to the detriment of their health were subjected to a medical examination.

We do not clearly understand the merits of the cases reported by our correspondent. If his story be correct there seems to be a wheel within a wheel. We wish our correspondent had furnished us with all the papers in the several cases. The man Peary seems to be a mysterious character.

REVIEW.

Kshitiss Bungsabali Charita or an account of the Rajas of Nuddea with a review of the present and past condition of Nuddea. By Kartic Chunder Roy. Calcutta, New Sanskrit Press, Sumbut 1932 *or* 1875 *Christian Era.*

(First Notice.)

One of the most serious drawbacks in Sanskrit literature, abounding as it does with most valuable works in grammar, belles letters, and philosophy, is the almost total absence of historical composition or even crude materials which might form some ground-work for the future historian. All enquirers into the antiquity, literature and philosophy of Hindustan and the remarkable distinctive peculiarities which mark its people,are obliged to grope in the dark and deduce inferences from scattered and disconnected facts and circumstances. With the glorious exception of Babu Rajendralala Mitra the writers of our day, save in translations and compilations of historical works and chronicles of foreign writers, have not up to this time turned their attention in this direction. If we would only look about us with our eyes and ears open ; if we would store up the legends and traditions of times not long past, if we would but carefully study the songs and ballads of our ancestors, we might have sufficent materials for building up a rational and intelligible historical structure. We hail Baboo Kartic Chunder Roy as a pioneer in this unexplored but interesting field. It is very gratifying to find that he has made the best use of the opportunities which his long connection with one of the most ancient and distinguished families of Bengal afforded. The chronicles of the Rajas of Nuddea form an inportant contribution to the history of Bengal and on some particular periods of this history they throw a flood of light.

Our countrymen are doubtless aware that the House of Nuddea is one of the four great ancient families of Bengal,the most distinguished for the successful efforts which its representatives made for the improvement and cultivation of Sanskrit learning, for the interest they took in preserving the integrity of the Hindu religion. Their zeal and earnestness in this direction and the most consistent exposition of intricate doctrinal questions which from time to time issued from the coterie of Pundits in their court deservedly earned for them the title of the oracles of Hinduism in Bengal, an honor which even in their present lowly circumstances they retain with the unanimous consent of the nation. We will avail ourselves of Baboo Kartik Chunder's book to lay before our readers a rapid sketch of the Rajas of Nuddea, adverting to such facts and incidents bearing on the history of our country within the last 150 years or more as are illustrative of the state of society of those days.

The days of Raja Krishna Chunder Roy were the palmiest days in the history of the Naddea Raj. Its possessions then extended from Moorshedabad on the north to the sea on the south, and they reached the banks of the Bhagiruthy, on the west, and touched Dhooliapore on the east. This extensive zemindari comprised 49 Pergunnahs and 35 Kishmuts or parts of pergunnahs embracing some of the most flourishing and populous cities,the most important of which were Santipore, Nuboddeep or Nudea, Krishnuggur Hallisohur, Calcutta, Agradeep, Chakradeep, Kusadeep, Barhurghachee, Sreenuggore, Gopalpore. Santipore, Calcutta, Krishnagunge, Hanskhally, Nubodeep and Chakradeep were gunjes or trading places of note. Raja Krishna Chunder Roy paid to the Newab of Moorshedabad a revenue exceeding 6½ lakhs exclusive of the Peskush of Rs. 25,000. If the Mahomedan Government sometimes exacted large sums on pretext of Nuzuranna or Peskush it at the same time granted considerable remission of revenue on emergencies. The English sunset law was unknown in the days of the Mahomedans. The defaulting zemindars were often punished by imprisonment, or the revenue was realized by temporary seizure or sometimes the estates were temporarily resumed and arrangements made with other proprietors.

It is no exaggeration to say that a fourth part of this extensive zemindari was given away rent-free to the relatives, and their chief and favorite servants ; as well as to Brahmins for the encourgement of learning and piety. Besides the sons-in-law of these relatives and the favorite Bhramins had also free gifts of land ; and to all Bhramins residing within the limits of the zemindari of the Rajas lands were given free of rent for habitation. But to proceed with the history of the Rajas.

Bhuttu Naryan, the first of the five Brahmins from Kanouje was, it is said, the son of a Raja of Kanouje of the name of Kshitis. Adisoor of Bengal offered him the grant of some villages which he refused to accept as a gift and which he purchased. He had also acquired before this some rent-free villages from others. This estate, remained in his family for twelve generations, that is to say for a period of 322 years from 1077 to 1599. The last of these 12 descendants named Kamdeva had four sons, who quarrelled among themselves and applied to the Emperor of Delhi for the settlement of their dispute. The emperor favored the eldest of the four, named Bissonath, who agreed to pay him revenue. Through the emperor's favor he made considerable addition to his territory. Bissonath and his six descendants enjoyed this property for 198 years to the end of 1597. Kassinath, the last or the 7th descendant from Bissnath owing to the unfortunate accident of his having ordered the destruction of one out of a team of elephants which were proceeding to Delhi and which had caused much injury to life and property in a part of his Zemindary, was reported by the Newab of Bengal who bore him a grudge, as a rebel and an enemy of the Emperor. The great Akbar listened to this report and ordered his despatch to Delhi as a prisoner. He fled southward with his family and was pursued by the Newab's soldiers. He arrived at a village named Andolia on the banks of the Jellingee in pergunnah Bagwan. Seeing a fisherwoman selling fish he gave her his ring and asking her to return the same to his men who are coming on receipt of payment, he took some fish and went back towards the river. The Newab's men soon after reached the same village and hearing the story of the ring, forced the fisherwoman to point out to them the donor. He was then captured and taken as a prisoner to Delhi where he died in prison. His helpless wife took shelter in the house of Hurray Kristo Summaddar, zemindar of Pergunna Bagwan, who was residing at Bagwan. He had with her then a Brahmin attendant, a servant and a maid and 200 pieces of gold. She was received with great respect and protected with honor. She was treated by her host as his daughter, who being childless himself adopted her child born during her residence at his house as his son,who assumed his adopted father's name and title and succeeded to his property. The name of this child was Ram Chundra, who from the family title of his adopted father was called Ram Sammaddar. He had four sons, the eldest of them named Bubhanund Sammaddar fell in by accident with an officer of rank of the Emperor of Delhi, who was then coming to Hooghly. He learnt under him the Persian language and acquired a knowledge of the management of public affairs, and through his recommedation to the Newab of Bengal obtained employment under Government as a Kanongoe and the title of Mazumdar. On the division of his adopted father's property among his four brothers he had retained for himself Bullobbupore and the country surrounding it. In his capacity of Kanongooe he came in contact with Raja Maun Sing, who had been deputed to Bengal to subjugate the rebellious Raja Protapaditya. His intelligence and knowledge of the country and its affairs commended him to the General, who kept him in his company. In the course of his perigrinations Maun Sing visited Bhobanund's home at Bullubbepore and his camp was fixed on an adjoining spot. It so happened that the weather became foul and brought on rain and storm which lasted for seven days. Taking advantage of a religious ceremony, which was then being celebrated in Bhobanund's house he fed the troops and shewed considerable care and attention in relieving their wants. Maun Sing hearing of his descent and being pleased with his hospitality and business aptitude promised him ample compensation in case he succeeded in his enterprise against Protapaditya. When he defeated the refractory Raja of Jessore and sent him as a prisoner to Delhi he conferred upon Bhobanund on his return from Jessore the zemindari of 14 Pergunnahs which included Nuddea. Bhobanund also accompanied Maun Sing on his return to Delhi ; the latter described to the emperor the wrongs which had been done to his friend's grandfather by Emperor Akbar,his loyalty and the services rendered by him on the occasion of the storm at Bagwan and in the expedition against Protapaditya. The emperor was so pleased that he not only bestowed upon him a firman for the zemindaries granted by Raja Man Sing but conferred upon him other honors. He returned to Bengal with the firman and the insignia of his rank. Through the favor of the emperor he obtained further accession of territory in the shape of several other pergunnas. He had three sons, and after making just sufficient provision for the maintenence of the rank and dignity of the other two he made Gopal the most intelligent and sensible of the three his heir. Bhobanund Mojoomder may thus be said to be the founder of the greatness of the House of Nuddea. For though his ancestor Bhuttunaryan had acquired territory and power before him, all that had vanished on the capture and death of his grand-father Kassinath. Gopal Mujoomder made further additions to his zemindary by grants from the Emperor which included the pergunnah of Santipore. Gopal was succeeded by Raghub who was the most considerate and thoughtful of the three sons and was also distinguished by his business habits and respect for the rights of his tenants. He extended his zemindari by the addition of other pergunnahs, some of which were grants from the Emperor Shajehan, and acquired others by purchase. He fixed his residence at Royooye subsequently called Krisnaggur. Krishnuggur in his time was chiefly inhabited by people of the cow-keeper caste and the choice of the Raja fell upon the spot in consequence of its proximity to the Ganges. Most of the respectable native residents of Krishnuggur, whose discendants continue to inhabit that town, were either relatives of the Raja or his officials or persons who were invited to the place by the Raja himself. The village of Dignuggur situated between Santipore and Krishnuggur derives its name from a Dighy or tank excavated by the Raja Raghoba at a cost of Rs. 20,000. This tank, which is still in existence. was 1452 by 420 cubits in dimensions. This Raja was distinguished by his benevolence and liberality and made ample donations of land to Brahmnns and professors of Sanskrit learning. He was succeeded by Roodra, the more learned, intelligent and virtuous of his two sons. At his death he bequeathed only a six anna share of his property to his unworthy son, but Roodra negotiated an arrangement with his brother by which only Pergunnah Bagwan and a few others were retained in his hands. Roodra obtained an accession of several valuable pergunnahs by a firman from the Emperor Alumghir and permission to adorn the structure of his palace by a *Kangra,* a peculiar decoration always indicative of imperial favor. The village of Rayooye in which he held his residence was by him called Krishnuggur from the circumstance of the worship of Khrishna being celebrated there with great pomp by the cow-keepers. A story is related of this Raja having kept concealed somewhere underground, in his country residence at Sreenuggur, some lacks of treasure, and the exact place of concealment was known to none but his treasurer whom he had made to swear not to divulge the secret to his successor except on a very critical emergency. This treasurer lost his life in consequence of a severe beating he received from Roodra's successor, because bearing in mind his oath to his deceased master he had refused to divulge to him the secret of the concealed treasure. The belief in the existence of this treasure was strong in the minds of all the subsequent Rajas most of whom had made many fruitless searches. Upon the death of the Raja Roodra the succession to his immense possesions was fiercely contested by his three sons, two of whom were the sons of his first Rani and the third named Ramkisto was the only son of the younger Ranee. The Raja had made Ramjeebun, one of the two sons of his first Rani, his heir, but after various changes of fortune Raja Ramkisto obtained the mastery and kept Ramjeebun in prison When Azimooshan, son of the Emperor Alumghir visited Bengal about the year 1695, for the purpose of punishing Sobha Sing, who had usurped the territory of the then Raja of Burdwan and dispossessed him of his throne, Raja Ramkisto was the only one amongst the Rajas and Zemindars of Bengal, who was received with favor and treated with honor and distinction by the prince. Afterwards he rose so much in the prince's estimation that he obtained almost any thing he wanted. This greatly increased his power and influence. He had then a force of 3000 cavalry and 7000 infantry which had been considerably strengthened by the accession of a body of upwards of 2000 well trained infantry obtained from the commander of the English settlement on the south of Calcutta. All these advantages made him an object of dread to all other Zemindars who courted his friendship. Coming to a misunderstanding with the Raja of Jessore an account of a boundary dispute he marched against him with an army, defeated him in a pitched battle and sacked his capital. Before Azimoosan's visit to Bengal and when the usurper Sobha Sing was spreading terror throughout the country by his depredations and spoliations, Raja Ramkristo defeated him and checked his progress in every attempt made on his territory. The first pretext for quarrel on the part of Sobha Sing was that, Ramkristo had given shelter to the son of the Raja of Burdwan whom he had slain.

Taking advantage of his intimacy with Azimoosan and the favor which he had gained with the Court of Delhi, he neglected payment of revenue to the Newab and was deeply in arrears. Moorshed Kooly Khan being aware of the Rajah's influence at Delhi did not venture to adopt any coercive measures against him, but inveigling him into Dacca had there thrust him into prison, where he died of small-pox.

This Raja did much for the encouragement of learning. His liberality excelled any thing ever attempted by any of his predessors, He not only assigned large rent-free estates for the maintenance of the professors but settled property of considerable

value for the support and maintenance of students who visited Nabodeep for the purpose of prosecuting their studies. The grant made to the professors was continued to be scrupulously paid by his successors, and when the estates from which this grant was given were resumed by the British Government it agreed to pay a lump sum of two hundred Rupees to the Pundits, who receive to this day a sum of Rs. 100 from the Nuddea Collectorate. It is not known, however, from what date and under what circumstances was the grant reduced from Rs. 200 to Rs. 100. When Raja Ramkisto ended his days in prison at Dacca, his captive step-brother was drawn from his dungeon and raised to the guddee chiefly through the favour and influence of the Newab of Bengal, who represented to his sovereign at Delhi the circumstance of Ramkisto's dying childless and of there being no other eligible surviving relative who could be elevated to the Raj. But Ramjeebun's revived prosperity was of short duration. His death followed not long after his accession to the estate. This Raja is well remembered for his poetical talents and his accomplishment in vocal music. His charity was also unbounded. Among his public works his name is associated with the rows of Banian and Assatha trees that line the road which connects Krishnaggur with Nuddea and which was constructed by Raja Ramkisto.

THE VERNACULAR PRESS.

On the subject of increase of establishment recommended by the Commissioner of the Presidency Division on account of the multifarious nature of the work imposed upon the Magistrates' the *Shahachar* suggests a reduction of the District Magistrate's work and the transfer of a portion of it to other officers. The appeals of criminal cases from the decisions of Subordinate Magistrates may be preferred to the District Judges. He should also be relieved from charge of the Jails but his recommendations, it may be provided, should be carried out by the Jail authorities. It was a political mistake to mix up Magistrates with educational affairs. It would be sufficient if the former Local Committees were revived and Magistrates confined to mere occasional supervision of work.

The *Shomeprokash* quotes Sanskrit texts to prove the fallacy of Dr. Lorison's theory that the Sreemut Bhagbutta borrowed its precepts and doctrines from the Bible and says it is a wretched chronological blunder.

The Amritabazar Patrika thinks that if we neglect the opportunity of the Princes of Wales visit to India to bring to his knowledge our grievances, the wracked fortune of thousands of people, the inexorable rigors of the criminal laws, the hard discipline of Jails, the decline and degradation of the Hindoos, the decay of our gentry, the universal poverty of the people and similar other evils we shall be guilty of all the sins which we recognize on earth.

Quoting the explanation of the *London Examiner* on the indifference of the English public to the affairs of India, the *Bharat Sanskaruk* says that, as to the plea of distance between the conquered and conquering countries the same answer may be given which was given by a female complainant to the Mahmood of Ghuzni,—why retain a country to which you cannot do justice."

Referring to the decision of the Magistrate of Patna on the College riot cases the *Somaj Durpon* says that the only reason which can be discovered for convicting Laljee, the librarian, was that he was the only person who was identified by the complainant. The Magistrate confessed in his judgment that he had doubts of Laljee being present at the row.

A correspondent of the *Saptahik Samachar* writing from Bantra a village contiguous to Howrah and included in its municipal union says that, while municipal taxes are rigorously exacted and fines imposed for not clearing tanks of the weeds and plants growing in them, the roads are positively impassable being covered with knee deep mud and water. It does not occur to the municipal authorities that if the accumulation of water, weeds and plants in tanks induce sickness accumulation and deposit of water in the village brings on fever and *jar bikar*. Again, the badness of the roads stopping the visits of the police has been the cause of inordinate increase of theft and house-breaking

The Education Gazette says that while the theory expounded by the *Englishman* and the *Pioneer* about giving reduced pay to native civilians is on principle substantially correct, it cannot be applicable in a country where there are foreigners and natives in the public service. The dignity of an office is estimated by the pay attached to it and to give a lower rate of pay to an officer of the same rank and pay with another is offering indignity to the former; there would be no objection to fixing a lower scale of pay than now obtaining in the grade of Joint-Magistrates provided there be no European Joint-Magistrates in the service. What would be the position and importance of a district native Judge drawing half the Magistrates pay?

Speaking of the preference which Europeans obtain over natives in the public service with special reference to the office of Post Office Inspectors the *Probhokur* says that not to mention the fact that a European who accepts office on Rs. 200 must be a very inferior man and of low standing compared with a native who aspires to the same office, it will be found, if proper enquiry be made, that comparatively greater irregularities and omissions exist in a European's work than in that of a native. In making enquiries and investigations a native's special aptitude for the work is well known; again in conducting enquiries it becomes necessary to visit places where even dry corn is scarcely available and there a European will starve; but natives of all places are used to such privations, as to the integrity of inferior employes the mere circumstance of their being encumbered with families deter them from malpractices from a fear of losing their bread. There may be wrong-doers among them but their number is very limited.

The *Dacca Prokash* takes exception to Rule 28 of the rules lately promulgated by the Government of Bengal under its Circular No 47 relating to the powers of the superior officers of the Bengal Police in matters of appointment promotion, suspension *&c* of Inspectors, Sub-inspectors, Constables In that rule no appeal is provided for offenders who are fined, though the superior officer may call for the papers of the case; but as orders are usually framed in all such cases with care to guard against criticism from the controlling authority no opinion can be formed of their merits without hearing the aggrieved. The editor also suggests an enquiry as to whether the rules that have been framed for the control of the Police are strictly acted upon, as he has reason to think that they in many particulars are utterly ignored.

The *Burdwan Procharika* says that though the conversion of Saktigurh Branch Post Office into a Sub-Office has greatly benefitted the neighbouring villages the result of the mail train not stopping at the station causes delay in the receipt of letters which come by the mail. It suggests as a measure of improvement the addition of a second rural messenger and the appointment of a train peon.

The *Rajshaye Samachar* thinks that so long as the students of the High School there do not think it a degradation to accept free quarters at other people's Bashah and feed at their expense the necessity of a hostel for them will not be felt. When it is seen that the boys combine and seek a separate lodging for themselves then the time for establishing a hostel will have arrived.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

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Government Notifications.

Calcutta Gazette.—*September* 29, 1875.

GENERAL.—*The 16th September* 1875.—Baboo Nil Money Cowar, Sub-Deputy Collector, Midnapore, is allowed leave for one month, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 15th November next, or any other date on which he may avail himself of it.

The 17th September 1875.—Mr. Percival Nelson Langdon, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Hooghly, is transferred to the district of Gya.

Mr. E. Steward, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, in charge of the Jehanabad Division of the Gya District, on leave, is transferred to Lohardugga.

The 20th September 1875.—Baboo Banka Behari Bakshi is appointed to be a Sub-Deputy Collector of the First Grade for employment on settlement work in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, with effect from the 15th October 1875.

The orders of the 30th August 1875, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 8th September 1875, appointing Baboo Chunder Narian Gupta, Sub-Deputy Collector, Deoghur, to be a Sub-Deputy Collector of the First Grade, for employment on settlement duty in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, are cancelled.

This also cancels the appointment of Baboo Ram Narain Benerjea to be a Sub-Deputy Collector of the First Grade at Deoghur.

Mr. Charles Frederick Manson, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Sonthal Pergunnahs, is appointed to have charge of the Rajmehal Division of that district, with effect from the date on which Mr. A. W. Cosserat, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, goes on special duty in connection with the proposed inquiries to be made in the Sonthal Pergunnahs Forests.

Moulvie Moffizuddin, Deputy Magistrate and Dy. Collector, Backergunge, is allowed leave for two months, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, from the last October next.

Lieutenant Leopold James Henry Grey, Officiating Cantonment Magistrate, Dum-Dum, and Judge of the Small Cause Court in that cantonment, is confirmed in that appointment, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel E. H. C. Wintle, resigned

The 23rd September 1875.—Baboo Umbica Churn Roy Chowdry, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Pooree is allowed leave for one month and fifteen days, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 1st October next, or any other date on which he may avail himself of it.

Baboo Hurry Churn Ghose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Durbhunga, on leave is posted to the district of Patna,

Mr. E. R. Middleton, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Hooghly, is allowed leave for one month, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 18th October next.

The following Promotions in the Subordinate Executive Service are made:—

To the First Grade.—Mr. William Heysham, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on special duty.

To the Second Grade.—Mr. John Andrew Ricketts, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Nuddea, *vice*, Mr. W Heysham.

To the Third Grade.—Mr. Frederick Grant, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Godda, in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, *vice*, Mr. J. A. Ricketts.

To the Fourth Grade.—Baboo Cally Churn Ghose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector,, 24-Pergunnahs *vice*, Mr. F. Grant.

To the Fifth Grade.—Baboo Anund Chunder Sen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Backergunge, *vice* Baboo Cally Churn Ghose.

Baboo Hari Nath Chatterjea, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Rajshaye, *vice* Baboo Sham Chunder Nath, deceased.

To the Sixth Grade.—Mr. John Reginald Hand, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Sonthal Pergunnahs *vice* Baboo Anund Chunder Sen, promoted.

Baboo Kasi Kinkur Sen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector,, Pubna, *vice* Baboo Hari Nath Chatterjea, promoted.

The 24th September 1875.—Major E. Y. Walcott, Officiating Deputy Commissioner of Julpigore, is appointed temporarily to be an Assistant Commissioner in that district with effect from the date on which he may be relieved of his present duties as Officiating Deputy Commissioner.

The 25th September 1875.—Mr. Henry Thoby Prinsep, C.S., now employed under the Government of India, in the Foreign Department, is promoted to the First Grade of District and Sessions Judge, *vice* Mr. S. Wauchope deceased.

Mr. Charles Dickenson Field, M.A., and LL.D., District and Sessions Judge, Moorshedabad, is appointed to act in the First Grade Judges from the date of Mr. S. Wauchope's death to the date on which Mr. A. J. R. Bainbridge's privilege leave expires.

The 26th September 1875.—Mr. Henry Bell, Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, is appointed to be President of the Central Examination Committee for the second half-yearly departmental examination of assistants and others of 1875.

The 27th September 1875.—Alexander Masson, acted as Magistrate and Collector of Dacca from the 28th August 1875 up to the forenoon of the 10th instant.

Mr. Edward Maxwell Reily, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector Begooserai, is appointed to have charge of the Jamooe Division of the Monghyr district.

Mr. Michael Finucane, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Jamooe, is appointed to have charge of the Begooserai Division of the Monghyr district.

REGISTRATION.—*The 16th September* 1875.—Baboo Kunja Lal Mookerjea is appointed to be Sub-Registrar of Kooshtea.

The 23rd September 1875.—Moulvi Fazzezul Islam is appointed to be Sub-Registrar of Chandagoon in Tipperah, *vice* Moulvi Asafar Rohaman, resigned.

Advertisements.

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